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WOOLSON & CO.'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Hardy Perennial Plants,

AND

PRICE LIST.

SPRING AND FALL OF 1879.

PASSAIC, N. J.
P. O. Box 180.

PREFACE FOR 1879.

In presenting the third edition of our catalogue of *Hardy Perennial Plants*, we would thank those who have favored us with their orders, and to assure them, and others, that our facilities for the present year are greatly increased.

Our past year's experience has shown that the love for *Hardy Perennial Plants* is by no means extinct, and that much of the neglect into which they had fallen has been due to the fact that cultivators did not know where to procure them; we therefore ask those who receive this catalogue to aid in extending the knowledge of these plants; this they can readily do by sending us the address of any one to whom they think a copy would be acceptable.

Small Plants.—If some of the plants seem small to the purchaser, we would say that a number of the hardy perennials can only be successfully managed while small; our aim is to give a good healthy growing root, knowing that if we furnish this, the top of the plant will take care of itself.

To Order Early is enjoined on another page, and it may be repeated here. It is desirable to order early for several reasons, one of the most important to the purchaser being that the stock of desirable and rare plants may be exhausted by earlier orders. Small sums or fractional parts of a dollar may be remitted in postage stamps when more convenient. Other hints on Business Matters on page 4 are commended for perusal. Persons having rare native bulbs, ferns, etc., are invited to send us lists of the same, especially from distant localities.

USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

WOOLSON & CO.,
Passaic, N. J.

INTRODUCTORY.

We ask your attention to our special catalogue of *Herbaceous* and other *Hardy Plants.*

It will be found to contain many plants that have been favorites from early gardening times, and still hold a place in popular favor—eminently the people's, or everybody's plants.

There are also numerous new things, that have been introduced but a few years, but have come to stay.

Besides, there are some of promise never before offered in this country.

When we see in foreign journals and catalogues, plants praised in the most glowing terms, our gratification at seeing the attractive novelty accredited to the United States, is somewhat qualified, when we remember that they cannot be found in any private garden, and probably in no commercial establishment in this their native country. This catalogue contains a number of *native* plants, introduced for the reason that they are *good.*

It may be asked why we make a specialty of Hardy Plants. It is the tendency of all kinds of business to subdivide, and while general florists and general nurserymen keep a few of these plants, they find it impracticable, in the press of other business, to keep up a full stock, as to do it properly requires a distinct department. Indeed, our attempt to make a specialty of these plants and supply the increasing demand for them is due more to the solicitation of those in "the trade" than to any other cause.

These are good reasons for making the propagation and supplying of Hardy Plants a distinct branch of commercial horticulture. The different kinds require a great variety of treatment in propagation, and one must know the peculiar demands of each. The rough division of a clump with the spade to supply a plant, often results in giving the customer a large mass of stems and very little root, and the piece, when planted, is hardly more than a cutting, which may grow in time, and may not. Our aim is to supply plants with *good roots*, which if not so large as a portion of a clump, will be sure to grow, and in a short time make a better plant. This we do by raising from seeds, cuttings, or such other means as the particular plants require.

Our list contains only tested kinds. A much larger number than is here offered are under trial, and those found desirable will be added in future.

No one who has not undertaken to preserve a large collection of these plants with accurate names, is aware of the difficulties attending it. We have endeavored, at the risk of differing with others, to observe botanical accuracy in nomenclature.

In placing the plants in alphabetical order, we have followed the systematic, or botanical names; to do this with their popular names would lead to great confusion, as many plants have two, three, or more. For the convenience of those who prefer the English, or common names, we present an index of these.

If any of our friends wish for hardy plants not contained in this catalogue, they will please make their wants known, as we have a great number of which the stock is not sufficiently large to warrant placing them in the catalogue.

Native plants are above referred to, and we would encourage our friends to bring such of these as are desirable into their gardens or grounds. It may be thought this advice is against our own interests as plant-sellers, but this is not so, as the love for plants is never satisfied, and it is generally those who have the most that buy the most. Aside from any other consideration, we have found so much satisfaction in bringing native plants into cultivation,

that we would point out a new source of pleasure to all lovers of plants. To aid in this matter, we shall be very glad to name native plants for those who will forward proper specimens to our address, from any part of the country, enclosing postal-card or stamp for a reply.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

We propose to sell (and buy) for cash, and for cash only.

Money may be sent in Registered Letters, or in Postal Money-Orders upon the Postmaster at Passaic, N. J.

☞ Please Notice. Write your Name, Post-office, County, and State, *all* of them plainly. We have known several cases in which orders and money have been sent, and the writer had omitted to *sign* his own name. The name of the State is often omitted, and unless the postmark happens to be very legible, there is no clue to the writer.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

The postal laws allow plants, etc., to be sent by mail, up to the weight of four lbs. in one parcel. Having had much experience in forwarding plants by mail, we can pack in such a manner as to insure all possible safety. Plants sent by mail must necessarily be limited in size, and we advise all, where practicable, to have their

PLANTS SENT BY EXPRESS,

if for no other reason than because we can generally give larger plants, and are not obliged to remove all the earth to avoid its weight. We make no chargefor packing, and will put in extra plants to cover the express charges, except for unusual distances and localities.

ORDER EARLY.

A share of our stock is in the open ground, and it is desirable that we know how much must be taken up before growth begins. Of some choice things the stock is limited, and as orders will be filled in the order of their receipt, the earlier ones will be most likely to be filled satisfactorily.

OUR COLLECTIONS

are arranged to give satisfactory selections for the sums named, and to furnish plants at a much cheaper rate than when the purchaser makes his own selection of varieties.

INDUCEMENTS.

Those who order plants amounting to $5, at the catalogue prices, may select, in addition, other plants to the amount of $1, and so on for each additional $5. N. B.—This does not apply to the collections in which the largest discount is already made.

FINALLY AND PARTICULARLY.

Having commenced in this business, we expect to continue in it, and we propose to give such satisfaction to each purchaser that when he has once dealt with us, he will continue to do so. To this end we ask our correspondents to aid us. If anything appears unsatisfactory in our dealings with them, we ask them to give us at once an opportunity to set the matter right, by immediately informing us of the cause of dissatisfaction, as we are well aware that no possible care will absolutely and always avoid errors and omissions. Moreover, we propose to be as careful with small orders as with large. If the catalogue contains but one plant that you desire, send for that one. If a neighbor, or a distant friend is a lover of, and cultivator of plants, give his address, that we may send him a catalogue.

DIFFERENT WAYS IN GARDENING.

WHAT ARE HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS?

As this catalogue is devoted mainly to Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants, it is proper to explain what they are. The term hardy is sufficiently well understood; perennial plants are those which live from year to year, and do not die off at the end of one year, like *annuals*, or at the end of two years, like *biennials*. But shrubs and trees are perennials, and to distinguish those plants of which the stem dies down every year, while the root remains alive for many years, they are called *herbaceous* perennials, as they have herb-like stems.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between herbaceous perennials and some of the woody perennials, or shrubs. Many of the low-growing shrubs are quite in place in the herbaceous bed, as are a number of plants which are only half shrubs, the lower part of the stem becoming woody, while the upper part remains green and dies down in winter.

As proper associates for the herbaceous plants we have included several fine shrubs, and woody climbers, believing that both these would be more generally cultivated if people knew which were the desirable kinds.

A SHORT TALK ON GARDENING.

Within the last twenty or twenty-five years new fashions have been introduced in gardening. The "Massing" or "Bedding" styles, unknown to old gardeners, have been introduced, in which whole beds, or parts of beds, are filled with plants of one kind, which by their flowers, or brightly-colored foliage, produce a brilliant effect. Plants with strongly contrasting colors set closely in lines, form what is called "ribbon-planting," and is often very effective. In this style of gardening, ornamental designs, sometimes large and elaborate, are worked out in flowers and foliage of different colors. The plants used in this kind of planting are mostly greenhouse kinds, such as Pelargoniums or Geraniums, Coleuses, and many others, and some annuals are used. There are not very many herbaceous perennials that can be thus employed, though some are suited to this work. When this style of gardening was first introduced abroad, it became immensely popular, and all plants not capable of being used in bedding, fell into such neglect that many were in danger of being lost to cultivation. Since then a reaction has taken place, and while bedding will always be practised, other kinds of gardening now receive, and are likely in the future to receive, more attention than they have had of late.

SUB-TROPICAL GARDENING

is another recent style, in which plants are valued more for the beauty of their form and the grace of their foliage, than for their flowers. In gardening in this style, plants of various classes are used; Palms, Bananas, and others from the hot-house; Castor-oil plants and other tall-growing annuals, and

several hardy herbaceous plants, and even shrubs and some trees are brought into the service.

THE WILD GARDEN

is still another modern style, in which a place is set apart for such hardy plants as will take care of themselves. This is a kind of gardening which those who have abundant room and a real love for plants can follow with much pleasure, as by setting apart a nook, they can bring into it all the attractive native wild plants they meet with, as well as such hardy perennials from other countries, as are likely to make themselves at home.

THE MIXED BORDER.

This is the oldest style of flower-gardening. In this, each plant stands on its own merits, and is not planted for its effect in a mass. It is what is known as the "old-fashioned" style of gardening, in which plants are set and cared for for the love of them. In this all classes of plants find a place, including perennials of all kinds, biennials, annuals, tender plants from the greenhouse and window, and even low shrubs. Because the contents of such a bed are varied, it need not be without order; if it is surrounded by a path, then the taller-growing plants are placed in the center, with the lowest at the edges, and those of intermediate hight between; if the path is on one side, only then the tallest plants should be at the rear. Each of these different styles of gardening has its place, and it is not necessary in advocating one to decry another, as each is best suited to particular localities and circumstances. In advocating the mixed border, we merely claim that it will meet the wants of more people in moderate circumstances, than any other kind of flower-gardening. And those who really love flowers, as individuals, can take more pleasure in cultivating them where they can reach their full development, than when they are crowded into a mass, to produce a particular effect of color.

WHY HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS SHOULD BE CULTIVATED.

The first reason is, for their beauty. They afford not only a great variety in habit of the plant, but much diversity and beauty of foliage, while the flowers present an interminable variety in form and color. In time of blooming they range from the earliest spring to latest autumn, and by a proper selection a continuous bloom can be kept up during the entire season.

Another reason is their permanence. When the foliage fades, or the frost ends their career, that is not the last of them, but we know that they will appear the following spring in new strength and beauty.

Another reason is, they pay good dividends. One can give away the increase, and still be as rich as he was before; at the same time he can do good to his neighbors and friends by adding to their enjoyments. They are but little trouble, is a reason that will commend itself to many. When once planted, they may usually be left for three or four years, and in some cases much longer. They are generally abundant bloomers, and many are excellent for cut flowers.

WHY THEY ARE NOT GENERALLY CULTIVATED.

The chief reason has been the difficulty in procuring them. Dealers have not kept anything like a general stock, and most cultivators are too impatient to start with the seeds. This is especially the case with novices, who have hardly the patience to wait for annuals to bloom, but to sow seeds and

cultivate the plant for one or two seasons before its flowers appear, is something that very few will do.

Fashion has much to do with gardening, and fashion has of late years been in favor of other plants. It is a singular fact that the older herbaceous plants are more common in the newer Western States than they are in the older States of the East. Those who, many years ago, followed the injunction to "go West," and went as pioneers, took with them bits of the plants that were dear to them in the home garden, and these have been kept up in the Western States, while in the older States they have been gradually pushed aside by new and for the time fashionable plants, while the older kinds have in many cases disappeared from the gardens.

THE CULTIVATION OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

is exceedingly simple. As a general thing these plants will grow where any plants will. All that they require is a good garden soil—a warm and light one being generally better than a cold and heavy soil. It is useless to expect these or any other plants to succeed in a wet, undrained soil. As the plants are to remain for several years in one place, the soil should be fairly rich, and if not so, should have fine manure carefully forked in each spring.

Planting.—The position of the plant will be governed by its hight and habit of growth, both of which are mentioned in the description. Low-growing kinds must not be hidden by the taller ones. As a general rule, the taller the plant, the farther it should be set from the edge of the bed. As the plants will spread with more or less rapidity, sufficient room should be allowed. In setting the plants, do not merely dig a hole large enough to receive them, but break up and mellow the soil for a spade's depth. Spread the roots well, so that none will remain in a dense mass, and work the soil well in among them, taking care that no hollow places are left.

Summer Culture.—All that is required is such stirring of the soil with the hoe and rake as will keep the weeds down and the surface light and open. A steel rake, with long and sharp teeth, is most useful for this purpose. Tall-growing kinds should be supported by stakes, to prevent them from being blown over; these should be hidden as much as possible by the foliage. As a general thing, these plants, when well established, suffer less from drouth than others, but in a very dry time they should be watered, if necessary. As the flowers pass their prime the flowering stems should be cut away, not only as a matter of neatness, but to prevent the plant from exhausting itself in perfecting seeds. Of course, if seeds are wanted, a sufficient number of stems should be left to produce them.

Winter Treatment.—All the plants offered are hardy in the climate of New York City, and are likely to be so, unless stated to the contrary, throughout the Northern States; yet these and other hardy plants are benefited by a slight covering during the winter. This may be straw, marsh or bog-hay, or other litter, thrown on after the ground has begun to freeze. While not absolutely necessary, this winter covering protects the plants from the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, and they bloom the stronger for it. The practice of covering the beds with coarse manure in the fall, raking off the litter in spring, and forking in the fine manure, is objectionable on account of the weed-seeds thus introduced.

Division and Replanting.—The herbaceous perennials, if the clumps do not become so inconveniently large as to need division, will after a while require removal, because they have exhausted the soil immediately around them. Some require this in three years, while others may be left for five or more years. Of course, whenever the clumps are too large, they should be divided, and when a lack of vigor, and decrease of flowers show that they

need it, transplanting should be done. Division is generally best done when the plant is through flowering, usually at the end of summer. If divided then, the replanted portions become well established before winter. It is more frequently put off until the time for "making garden" in the spring, which, with the majority of plants, answers perfectly well. When the whole bed needs renewing, lift the clumps with their adhering earth, set them aside under the shelter of a fence or elsewhere, and give the bed a generous dressing of fine old manure. In resetting the plants, their positions should be changed as far as possible, so as to give each a new spot. Division of clumps with many fibrous roots and numerous buds may be performed with a sharp spade, cutting them into as many parts as may be desirable. Some clumps, with large roots, need more care; the earth should be shaken out of these, and the mass divided by the use of a strong knife, taking care that each piece of root has a bud attached.

PROPAGATING HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

By Seeds.—While the seeds of some kinds may be kept for months, or several years, and will grow readily when sown, many must be sown as soon as ripe, else they will remain in the ground a whole year before they germinate, if they do so at all. We sow the seeds of those which ripen before the middle of August, at once, and thus get plants large enough to endure the winter, with the protection of a cold frame, or of evergreen boughs. These are transplanted in spring, and some kinds will flower that year.

By Cuttings.—Some herbaceous plants may be readily propagated by cuttings of the young stems. To do this successfully, a propagating-house is needed, and the plants must be prepared the fall before. The plants are taken up and put into pots or boxes, and kept in a pit or cellar until February or March. They are then placed in a warm greenhouse and started into growth; cuttings are made from the shoots, in the same manner as ordinary greenhouse plants are propagated.

ALPINE PLANTS AND ROCK-WORK.

There are many plants found growing wild only in Alpine regions; a portion of these will succeed in ordinary soil in the garden border, another portion can only be satisfactorily grown by imitating as far as may be their natural locations; this has led to the rock-work, or rock-garden. The popular notion of a rock-work is very far from the correct one. A structure arising abruptly from a lawn, built up with stones and mortar in such a manner as to contain pockets, and these filled with any plants that can be coaxed or forced to grow there, without reference to their natural habitats, may be a rock-*work*, but is not a rock-garden. Neither is a promiscuous heap of stones with the interstices filled with earth a rock-garden. The reasons why Alpine plants flourish better on a properly constructed rockery than elsewhere are, that while the plant itself is exposed to full sun, its very long and fine roots can run down in the crevices, where the soil is cool, and while continually moist is also constantly well drained. Unless a rock-garden secures these, the chances are that the plants will do better in an ordinary border than on any rockery that fails to provide them. In building a rock-garden, let there be an abundance of pockets and crevices of different sizes, filled with leaf-mould if possible, but see that each one has a soil-connection quite down to the earth. When this is done, the roots will receive moisture from below by capillary attraction; if it is neglected, the plants will be as badly off as if in flower-pots, and will probably fail. This essential being secured in a rock-garden, it should be made to appear as much like

nature as possible, and should be situated in some place where natural rocks might properly be left, and never upon the lawn or in the ornamental part of the grounds. While Alpine plants when well established are in nature exposed to the full action of the sun and winds, when planted in the rockery they should be sheltered at first until their roots become well established.

ALPINE PLANTS IN COMMON GARDENS.

Those who have neither the locality nor the materials for a proper rock-garden may cultivate most of the Alpine and rock plants with fair success by imitating the above conditions as far as may be in the border. Select a spot that is naturally well drained, and excavate the earth to the depth of 24 inches; put in 6 inches of small stones, broken bricks, etc., to make sure of good drainage; fill up with leaf-mould or peaty soil, with sufficient sand to keep it open. When the plants are set, *mulch them* with stones, *i.e.*, have a lot of small stones from the size of a filbert up to the bulk of half a hen's egg—all the better if flattish rather than round—and put these around the plants to the depth of two inches or more. This covering of stones, while it allows the rain to enter the soil, checks evaporation and keeps the soil moist, cool, and loose.

NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN PLANTS.

This Catalogue contains a large number of those native plants that are sufficiently showy or interesting to commend them to all lovers of plants. We have besides these a large number, not here enumerated, of plants that are of botanical interest only. We would suggest to those at home or abroad who are making botanical collections that they send us their lists of desiderata of American plants. Through our extended correspondence we are able to reach most of the important stations for rare plants, and can within a reasonable time procure such as are not in stock.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

ACANTHOLIMON GLUMACEUM, (Prickly Thrift.)....30c.
Armenia. 6 in. Beautiful Alpine evergreen herb, with rose-colored flowers half an inch across; summer. Especially suited to rock-work, where it forms neat tufts; also at the front of the mixed border.

ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA, (Woolly Milfoil.).....20c.
Alps. 6 to 8 in. Masses of finely cut, woolly leaves. Bright yellow, showy flowers. All summer.

ACHLYS TRIPHYLLA, (Oregon May-apple.).....25c.
Oregon. 12 to 18 in., with large, radical, 3-parted leaves and a spike of small, white, fragrant flowers, 2 to 3 in. long. Called May-apple, from a resemblance of the plant to *Podophyllum.*

ACONITUM AUTUMNALE, (Autumn Monkshood.)...30c.
North China. 2 to 2½ ft. Flowers are more compact than in the common Monkshood, and of a pale blue. Frequently called *A. Californicum.* Desirable for its free, late flowering. September until frosts.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS, (Common M.).....30c.
Europe. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers in summer in large racemes, of a beautiful blue. The roots are very poisonous, and, as serious results have followed mistaking the roots for horse-radish, it should not be planted where such an accident is possible.

ACORUS CALAMUS, (Sweet Flag.)..... .. ..20c.
United States. 2 to 3 ft. A marsh plant, well known for its aromatic root-stock. On account of its sword-like leaves it is useful with other aquatics in ponds and streams, or on their margins; it will also do well in ordinary soil; the flowers are greenish, in a dense spike.

ACORUS CALAMUS, VARIEGATUS, (Var. S. F.).....30c.
Japan. This is in the catalogues as *Acorus Japonicus foliis aureo-striatis*, but it is merely a variegated form of the above, with the leaves abundantly striped with cream-colored or yellowish bands. It is showy in the border, and fine for pot culture.

ACTÆA ALBA, (White Baneberry.).....25c.
United States. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers white, in thick terminal spikes; in May and June succeeded by globular white berries, which in contrast with their thick red foot-stalks are very showy, and remain until late in the autumn.

ACTÆA SPICATA, var. ARGUTA, (Cut-leaved B.).....25c.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Very neat and graceful. Fruit both white and red.

ACTÆA SPICATA, var. RUBRA, (Red B.).....25c.
United States. 2 ft. Flowers white, followed by cherry-red berries.

ADONIS VERNALIS, (Spring Adonis.)... ...**20c., $2** per doz.
Europe. 8 to 12 in. A very showy early spring flowering plant, with yellow flowers two to three inches across, and with finely cut leaves. Borders in well-drained soil.

ÆTHIONEMA CORIDIFOLIUM, (Mt. Lebanon Candy-tuft.).....**30c.**
Palestine. 3 to 6 in. Rose-colored flowers in clusters, like Candy-tuft. Early summer.

AJUGA REPTANS, var. RUBRA, (Red-leaved Bugle.)..**25c.**
Europe. 4 to 6 in. Leaves dark purple, forming a dense mat. More valuable for its foliage than its blue flowers. Summer.

ALETRIS AUREA, (Yellow Star-Grass.).....**35c.**
United States. 2 to 3 ft. A cluster of thin leaves lie close to the ground, from the centre of which arises a wand-like spike bearing small, bell-shaped yellow flowers in July.

ALETRIS FARINOSA, (Colic-Root.).....**25c.**
United States. Similar to the above, except that the flowers are tubular and white. The name *farinosa* merely refers to a peculiar roughness found on the flowers of both.

ALFREDIA CERNUUA, (Nodding Alfredia.).....**25c.**
Siberia. 4 to 7 feet. Flowers large, yellow, thistle-like, produced in summer. Leaves cut and spiny. Mixed border, or in clumps with other tall-growing plants.

ALLIUM, (Allium.)
A large genus of the Lily Family, with small, star-like, variously colored flowers in an umbel at the end of a naked stalk, which, with the leaves, arises from a bulb; sometimes small bulblets are mixed with the flowers. While the strong-smelling onion, garlic, etc., belong to the same genus, others are ornamental, and some even have fragrant flowers. All are of easy culture, and should remain undisturbed for several years, in order that, by the increase of the bulbs, large, free-flowering clumps may be formed. Summer, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIUM CERNUUM, (Nodding Allium.).....**20c.**
Western U. S. 1 ft. Flowers rose-red and showy.

ALLIUM FRAGRANS, (Sweet-scented Allium.).....**20c.**
Old World. 18 in. Flowers white, fragrant, useful for cutting; they are often succeeded by red bulblets, which last a long time.

ALLIUM MOLY, (Golden Allium.).....**10c.**
Southern Europe. 12 to 18 in. Numerous large, golden-yellow flowers; one of the oldest garden flowers.

ALLIUM MUTABILE, (Changeable Allium.)..... **15c.**
Southern U. S. 12 to 15 in. Flowers white, changing to red. Showy.

ALLIUM PULCHELLUM, (Beautiful Allium.).....**25c.**
Russia. A dwarfish species with beautiful purplish-red flowers.

ALLIUM RETICULATUM, (Netted Allium.) .....**20c.**
Texas. 6 to 12 in. A neat and pretty species with white and somewhat fragrant flowers. The bulb is surrounded by a network of fibres.

ALLIUM ROSEUM, (Rose-colored Allium.).....**25c.**
Southern Europe. 1 ft. With large, pale-rose, showy flowers.

ALLIUM STELLATUM, (Starry Allium.)..... .. ..**25c.**
Missouri and westward. 12 to 18 in. Flowers lilac-rose; showy.

ALLIUM STRIATUM, (Striped Allium.).....**10c., $1** per doz.
Southern U. S. 6 to 12 in. A neat dwarf species; the white flowers with pink stripes are slightly fragrant. In spring.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS, VARIEGATUS, (Variegated Meadow Foxtail Grass.).....25c.
12 to 18 in. The leaves handsomely variegated with white stripes.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE, (Golden Tuft.).....30c.
Mountains of Southern Europe. 12 in. Leaves grayish-green. Bright yellow flowers, in early spring.

var. COMPACTUM, (Dense Golden Tuft.).....30c.
A lower-growing form of the preceding; both fine for rock-work.

AMARYLLIS LUTEA, (Yellow Amaryllis,) Sternbergia of some.....25c., $1.50 per doz.
Southern Europe. 6 in. A rare, hardy bulb, with long, narrow leaves and solitary, large, yellow, crocus-like flowers. September, October.

AMIANTHIUM MUSCÆTOXICUM, (Fly-Poison.).....25c.
Middle and Southern U. S. Belongs to the Lily Family, has broadly linear leaves and a large simple raceme of showy white flowers, which turn greenish with age. June, July.

AMSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, var. TEXANA, (Texan Amsonia.).....30c.
Texas. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers very pale bluish. A showy and desirable plant for the border. Summer.

AMSONIA TABERNÆMONTANA, (Erect Amsonia.).25c.
Southern U. S. 2 to 2½ ft. Forms a cluster of stems bearing lance-shaped leaves, and terminated by a broad cluster of small, pale lavender-blue flowers, in May and June.

ANCHUSA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-l'v'd Bugloss.).25c.
Southern Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers a beautiful deep purple. Leaves rough-hairy. Fine for the mixed border.

ANCHUSA ITALICA, (Italian Alkanet.).....30c.
Italy. 3 to 4 ft. A strong plant; bright blue flowers. Summer.

ANEMONE, (Anemone—Wind-flower.)
The genus, with its over seventy species, comprises plants of a great variety of habit, from the exceedingly delicate Wind-flower of early spring to the dazzlingly brilliant garden Anemones, and we find among them the earliest as well as the latest bloomers. Where special treatment is required other than a rich soil, it will be mentioned.

ANEMONE ALPINA, (Alpine W.).....35c.
Mountains of Central Europe and the Rocky Mts. 6 to 24 in. Flowers white within, tinted with purple or blue on the outside. Early summer. Rich sandy loam in the border or around the base of rock-work.

ANEMONE DELTOIDEA, (Oregon W.).....35c.
Oregon. 10 to 15 in. A large white-flowered species, resembling our well-known Wind-flower, but much larger and more showy. Very fine for rock-work if it can be partially shaded.

ANEMONE FULGENS, (Scarlet A.).....25c., $2.50 per doz.
Southern Europe. 10 to 12 in. One of the choice old plants rarely found at the present day. Handsome lobed leaves, with large dazzling scarlet flowers, which last long in bloom. Borders in rich soil; excellent for rockery. Early summer. The roots may be forced if desired.

ANEMONE JAPONICA, (Japan A.).....30c.
2 to 3 ft. The rose-colored flowers, 2 in. across, in autumn.

ANEMONE, HONORINE JOBERT.....30c.
A fine garden variety of the preceding, with flowers of the purest white; a freer bloomer, and continuing until frost.

ANEMONE MULTIFIDA, (Many-cleft W.).....**25c.**
Northern U. S. and Canada. 6 to 12 in. A rare native species, the much-divided foliage covered with silky hairs; flowers usually red, sometimes whitish, about an inch across. Rock-work.

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA, (Narcissus-fl'd A.).....**35c.**
Siberia. 8 to 12 in. Very distinct from all other Anemones, the flowers being borne in umbels are of a beautiful white, often tinged on the outside with purple. Early summer. Borders in sandy soil.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA, FL. PL. (Double W.).....**50c.**
4 to 8 in. A beautiful variety of our common Wind-flower, with large double white flowers in early spring. This and the following two are best on rock-work with partial shade.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA, FL. PL. BRACTEATA, (Bracted Dbl. W.).....**50c.**
Flowers large, double, white, surrounded by numerous green bracts, which give them a striking appearance.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA, FL. PL. ROSEA, (Rose-colored Dbl. W.).....**50c.**
Flowers large, double, red; the most beautiful variety in cultivation.

ANEMONE PALMATA, (Cyclamen-leaved W.).....**30c.**
Southern Europe, etc. 6 to 8 in. Flowers numerous in early summer, golden yellow, nearly two inches across, opening only in sunshine. The leathery leaves rounded heart-shaped. Plant on rock-work in deep leaf-mould, where it can have plenty of moisture during the summer. It does not succeed as a border plant in England.

ANEMONE PATENS, var. NUTTALLIANA, (American Pasque-flower.).....**30c.**
Native of our north-western plains and Canada. 3 to 6 in. Habit of the following, with larger, paler flowers. Rare in cultivation. Spring.

ANEMONE PENNSYLVANICA, (Penn. A.).....**25c.**
Northern U. S., etc. 8 to 12 in. A robust species with rather large white flowers, of which the buds are often tinted with pink and very pretty. Summer.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA, (European Pulsatilla.).....**30c.**
Northern Europe. 6 to 10 in. Finely cut leaves and solitary, dark purple flowers, 2 in. or more across. Early spring.

ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES, (Yellow W.).....**40c.**
Northern Europe. 4 to 6 in. Beautiful dwarf species with large golden-yellow flowers in early spring. Rock-work or in the border in well-drained sandy loam, with a good share of vegetable matter.

ANEMONE VERNALIS, (Shaggy Pasque-flower.).....**60c.**
Alps. 2 to 8 in. Flowers similar to those of *A. Pulsatilla*, but white and bluish-purple externally. Rock-work and borders in moist, sandy soil. When this is planted in borders it has been recommended to surround it with small stones—an excellent treatment for most Alpine plants in the border.

ANTENNARIA CARPATHICA, (Carpathian Everlasting.) **25c.**
Oregon, etc. 10 to 15 in. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, and the flowers in close brownish or shining white corymbs. A neat and not common species.

ANTENNARIA DIOICA, (Mountain E.).....**25c.**
Rocky Mts. and mountains of Europe. Its creeping stems and silvery leaves form a close carpet, scarcely exceeding an inch, from which arise stems 6 in. high with small white flowers in summer.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA, (Yellow Chamomile.) 20c., $1.50 per doz.

Europe. 18 to 24 in. A beautiful free-flowering plant, with finely divided foliage and golden-yellow flowers, one to two inches in diameter. Very desirable for its prolonged bloom. July to November.

ANTHERICUM LILIAGO, (St. Bernard's Lily,) also called **Phalangium** ..... 25c., $2 per doz.

Central Europe. 12 to 18 in. Leaves narrow, stem simple or branched, with numerous small, white, lily-like flowers. May to August.

ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM, (St. Bruno's Lily.) ..... 30c.

Alps and Pyrenees. Plant much like the last, but flowers larger, bell-shaped, and fragrant.

ANTHERICUM RAMOSUM, (Branching A.) ..... 30c.

France and Germany. 2 ft. Much like *A. Liliago.*

ANTHYLLIS MONTANA, (Mountain Kidney Vetch.) .. 30c.

Southern Europe. 6 in. Flowers pink in early summer. Very ornamental for rock-work, but will thrive in the borders in any soil.

ANTIRRHINUM RUPESTRE, (Rock Snap-dragon.) ..... 30c.

Caucasus. 6 to 12 in. A pretty prostrate species, with rosy-lilac flowers in summer. Excellent for rock-work or in light soil.

APIOS TUBEROSA, (Ground Nut.) ..... 10c., $1 per doz.

United States. Climbs 4 to 12 ft., with bean-like foliage; in August dense clusters of brownish-purple, violet-scented flowers. Bears strings of underground, edible tubers an inch or more in diameter.

APLECTRUM HYEMALE, (Adam and Eve.) ..... 30c.

Eastern U. S., etc. 6 to 12 in. A rare plant belonging to the Orchid Family. The thick bulb sends up a large oval leaf in late summer, which lasts until the next summer, when the flower-stalk appears with a raceme of large flowers, which are greenish-brown and speckled with purple. Called Adam and Eve from there being two or more bulbs connected by a root-stock. Shady moist spots in rich leaf-mould.

AQUILEGIA ARCTICA, (Arctic Columbine.) ..... 30c.

Siberia. 12 in. Dwarf habit, with yellow and red flowers.

AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA, ALBA, (White Rocky Mountain Columbine.) ..... 50c.

A variety with long-spurred white flowers. Summer.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA, (Golden-spurred C.) ..... 30c.

Mountains of Utah. 3 ft. Flowers of two shades of yellow, spurs over 3 in. long. The finest of all Columbines. All summer.

AQUILEGIA FRAGRANS, (Sweet Columbine.) ..... 30c.

Himalayas. 2 ft. Abundant lilac-colored, slightly fragrant flowers in summer. Distinct.

AQUILEGIA GLANDULOSA, (Glandular C.) (true.) ... 30c.

Atlas Mts., Asia. 8 to 12 in. This is one of the most beautiful of Alpine plants, but it is rarely true to name. Flowers of a fine blue, tipped with white, produced in early summer. Borders.

ARABIS ALPINA, (Alpine Rock-cress.) ..... 30c.

Alps. 6 to 8 in. Flowers white, profuse; early spring to summer.

ARABIS ALPINA, VARIEGATA, (Var. A. R.) ..... 25c.

Like the type, except the leaves, which are beautifully variegated, making it suitable for edgings.

ARABIS BILLARDERI, (Billard's R. C.).....**25c.**
A dwarf species with large rosettes of deep-green leaves and small white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rock-work.

ARENARIA BALEARICA, (Balearic Sandwort.).....**30c.**
Corsica. 1 to 3 in. A beautiful creeping evergreen, with numerous white flowers in early summer. Should be planted on rock-work, where it can trail over the edges of the rocks.

ARENARIA MACROPHYLLA, (Large-leaved S.).....**25c.**
Oregon. 3 to 8 in. Flowers white, from a fourth to half an inch across. Moist, partly shaded spots.

ARISÆMA TRIPHYLLUM, (Jack-in-the-Pulpit.).....**10c.**
United States. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers of a similar structure to those of the "Calla Lily." In this the spathe, or portion which surrounds the real flowers, is often variegated with dark purple and whitish stripes. Best in moist soil. Spring.

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS, (Birthwort.)..... .....**30c.**
Southern Europe. 1½ to 2 ft. Large heart-shaped leaves, from the axils of which clusters of yellowish, curiously-shaped flowers are produced all summer.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, (Va. Snake-root.)..**25c.**
Alleghany Mts. 8 to 15 in. Flowers greenish purple, in summer. Root a well-known aromatic stimulant. Plant in a shady rich soil.

ARMERIA DIANTHOIDES, (Pink-like Thrift.).....**25c.**
Europe. 6 in. A fine dwarf species with pink flowers.

ARMERIA LATIFOLIA, (Broad-leaved T.).....**25c.**
Southern Europe. 12 to 18 in. Flowers light red.

ARMERIA PLANTAGINEA, (Plantain-like T.)
20c., $1.50 per doz.
Southern Europe. 1 ft. Flowers red, produced twice each season.

ARMERIA SCORZONERIFOLIA, (Scorzonera-l'v'd T.).**25c.**
Southern Europe. 1 ft. A beautiful scarlet-flowered species.

ARMERIA VULGARIS, (Common T.)..... ....**20c.**
Europe. 6 in. A very fine dwarf species with white flowers. One of the neatest possible edgings for a bed. All the *Armerias* are showy and interesting plants, well adapted for rock-work or for the border. They bloom in summer, the flowers remaining a long time; they are useful for bouquets of dried flowers. Sandy soil and full sun.

ARNICA AMPLEXICAULIS, (Clasping-leaved A.)....**20c.**
Oregon. The Arnicas are mostly Alpine plants of the Composite Family, with entire leaves and simple stems bearing in summer one or several very large, showy flowers of some shade of yellow. Base of rock-work, or rich, moist soil in the borders. This species is 1 ft. high, with small yellow flowers on leafy stems.

ARNICA CORDIFOLIA, (Heart-leaved A.).....**20c.**
Oregon. 12 to 18 in. The solitary flowers are on long peduncles, very large, 1 to 3 in. across.

ARNICA FOLIOSA, (Leafy A.)... .... **20c.**
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in corymbs, very pale yellow.

ASARUM CANADENSE, (Canada Snake-root.).....**20c.**
United States. Low, with broad kidney-shaped leaves, and in spring curious brownish-purple flowers. Root strongly aromatic, like ginger. Plant in a moist, shady spot.

ASARUM CAUDATUM, (Tailed S.).....**20c.**
Oregon. Much like the preceding, but the divisions of the flower have long, tail-like appendages.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM, (Asarabacca.)..... **20c.**
Europe. 3 to 6 in. Flowers greenish, about half an inch long, appearing close to the ground.

ASARUM VIRGINICUM, (Heart Snake-root.).....**20c.**
Mountains of Virginia. 3 to 6 in. Leaves thick and leathery, with the upper surface mottled with white. All of the above are interesting and easily cultivated, though not very showy. Roots often chewed, and sometimes used as a spice; hence the common name, Wild Ginger. They are more or less used in medicine.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, (Butterfly-w'd.).**25c., $2.50** per doz.
United States. 1 to 2 ft. The stem branched above, bearing numerous umbels of the most brilliant orange flowers in summer. Very showy, and effective in masses. Light sandy soil.

ASCLEPIAS VERTICILLATA, (Whorled Milk-weed.)..**25c.**
United States. 1 to 2 ft. Quite unlike the majority of Milk-weeds in its slender habit, narrow leaves, and delicate, small, white flowers, produced in abundance in summer. Poor soil.

ASCLEPIODORA DECUMBENS, (Green Milk-weed.)..**35c.**
Texas. A low stout herb with umbels of greenish and purplish flowers, which resemble in appearance those of the Milk-weeds, but differ in structure. Summer.

ASPERULA ODORATA, (Woodruff.)... .....**20c., $2** per doz.
Northern Europe. 6 to 12 in. Forms dense tufts of slender stems, with leaves mostly 8 in a whorl; flat clusters of small white flowers. The plant when wilted has the odor of new-mown hay. It is the *Waldmeister* of the Germans, who use it in their *Maitrank*. Summer.

ASPHODELUS, (Asphodel.)
The Asphodels were favorite plants with the ancients, and were in cultivation in the earliest days of gardening. Within a few years they have received deserved attention, after having been well-nigh lost to gardens. They are natives of Southern Europe, have fleshy bundled roots, narrow leaves, and tall simple or branching stems which bear a great number of yellow or white, lily-like flowers of medium size from May to July. All do best in a rich light soil.

ASPHODELUS ALBUS, (White Asphodel.) ....**30c.**
A showy white-flowered species with stems 2 ft. high.

ASPHODELUS CRETICUS, (Dwarf Yellow A.).... .....**$1.**
Candia. 1½ to 2 ft. Long grass-like leaves; yellow flowers in an open raceme. A rare and interesting plant.

ASPHODELUS LUTEUS, (Yellow A.).....**30c.**
2 to 4 ft., with numerous narrow leaves and a dense, very long, straight spike of fragrant yellow flowers, which last a long time.

ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS, (Branched A.).....**$1.**
3 to 5 ft., its stem branching to form a bold panicle of white flowers.

ASTER, (Starwort, Aster, Michaelmas Daisy.)
The genus *Aster* (not to be confounded with China Aster) contains at the lowest estimate about 200 species, a large share of which belong to this country. While some are not showy, others are very brilliant, and contribute largely to the beauty of the autumn landscape. It is surprising that so few of these are cultivated, as they bloom at a time when flowers are scarce, and some of them are really fine. They are highly esteemed in English gardens, where they are known as "Mich-

aelmas Daisies." Perhaps they are almost unknown to our gardens for the reason that they have not been offered for sale, few cultivators caring to go to the trouble of collecting them, even if they knew the localities for the finest species. We in part remove this obstacle to their culture by offering a number of the most desirable species, and expect to increase the list from year to year. The tall-growing kinds should have abundant room, and are not suited to small borders; these are excellent plants for shrubberies, and for naturalizing in suitable places about the grounds. They flower from September until November, unless otherwise mentioned.

ASTER AMELLUS, (Italian Starwort.) ..... **25c.**
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Erect stems, branching at the top; flowers blue, with an orange centre. An excellent border plant. Late summer.

ASTER AMELLUS, var. BESSARABICUS, (Russian S.) **30c.**
A variety of the above with larger flowers.

ASTER CHAPMANII, (Chapman's A.) ..... **30c.**
Florida. 2 to 3 ft. Leaves thick and fleshy; the showy purple flowers 1 to 2 in. across. This fine species may not prove hardy in the Northern States, it being one of the few plants in the catalogue that we have not tested. It is worth the trouble of wintering it in a cold frame.

ASTER CONCOLOR, (Grayish-leaved A.) ..... **25c.**
1 to 3 ft. Pine-barrens, New Jersey, etc. The short leaves grayish silky on both sides; the showy violet-purple flowers in long racemes.

ASTER FLEXUOSUS, (Zigzag A.) ..... **25c.**
U. S. 6 to 20 in. Leaves thick and fleshy; flowers large, purple, showy.

ASTER NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ, (New England A.) ..... **25c.**
United States. 3 to 8 ft. Much branched, with a profusion of large violet-purple flowers. Perhaps the showiest species; the flowers are so numerous and heavy that it is well to give it a stake.

ASTER OBLONGIFOLIUS, (Oblong-leaved A.) ..... **25c.**
Western U. S. 1 to 2½ ft. This species proves very satisfactory in cultivation, forming a compact, bushy plant, with a profusion of violet-purple flowers with a yellow centre. Late summer to autumn.

ASTER PTARMICOIDES, (Bouquet A.) ..... **30c.**
Northern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. Forms a large cluster of stems, which produce a dense mass of medium-sized white flowers in August. The most showy white-flowered species. Useful for summer bouquets.

ASTER SALSUGINOSUS, (Salt Marsh A.) ..... **25c.**
North-west coast. 6 to 18 in. A sub-arctic, very showy species, with a few large purple heads 1½ to 2 in. across.

ASTILBE JAPONICA, (Japan Astilbe.) ..... **30c.**
Sometimes called *Spiræa* and *Hoteia Japonica*. Japan. 1 to 2 ft. The dark green, cut leaves form a handsome tuft, from which arise numerous crowded panicles of silvery-white flowers. Summer. Excellent for forcing in pots. Fine for cutting.

ASTILBE JAPONICA, VARIEGATA, (Golden-veined Astilbe.) ..... **50c.**
Japan. A beautifully variegated but less vigorous form of the foregoing. The leaves lose their variegation during the heat of summer.

AUBRIETIA DELTOIDEA, (Deltoid Aubrietia.) ..... **25c.**
Levant. 2 to 4 in. With grayish evergreen leaves, nearly hidden by the abundant purple flowers. Fine for rock-work. Early spring.

AUBRIETIA DELTOIDEA, GRÆCA. ..... **25c.**
A variety of the preceding with larger and darker flowers.

AUBRIETIA OLYMPICA, (Olympian A.)....25c., $2 per doz.
A neat dwarf plant, with numerous purplish flowers in summer. Borders, or excellent for rock-work.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS, (Blue False Indigo.).....25c.
Southern States. 2 to 5 ft. Of handsome foliage and dark blue, Lupine-like flowers in racemes 1 to 2 ft. long. A large clump is very fine.

BELLIS PERENNIS, (English Daisy.).....15c., $1.50 per doz.
Europe. Dense tufts 2 to 3 in., the flower-stems 5 to 8 in. high. The single plant is in Europe a common pasture-weed; the double forms are choice spring flowers. This is the Daisy of poetry. It needs a deep, rich soil and partial shade, and in more severe climates than that of New York City the protection of a frame in winter. April to June.

BOYKINIA ACONITIFOLIA, (Aconite-leaved Boykinia.) 30c.
Alleghany Mts. 6 to 20 in. A rare plant of the Saxifrage family, with large palmately-lobed leaves and small white flowers in cymes. Moist shady places.

BRODIÆA CONGESTA, (Tall Brodiæa.).....15c.
California and Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Hardy bulb, bearing an umbel of 6 or 8 deep blue flowers which are about an inch across. Deep rich soil, planting the bulb at least 4 inches deep.

BRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA, (Great Self-heal.).....30c.
Southern Europe, 6 to 12 in. Leaves broad, and forming masses from which arise dense spikes of blue or purplish flowers in summer.

BULBOCODIUM VERNUM, (Spring Meadow Saffron.) 10c., 75c. per doz.
Europe. 4 to 6 inches. A beautiful early-flowering bulb, earlier even than the Crocus, and should be more generally cultivated. Its flowers appear as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and subsequent snows do not hurt them. Plant in clumps in the borders, or at the base of rock-work. Fall is the best time to plant, and it should be left undisturbed for several years.

CALLIRRHOË INVOLUCRATA, (Crimson Callirhoë.)..25c.
Texas, etc. Prostrate, spreading 2 to 3 ft., with a thick, turnip-shaped root. Showy crimson flowers, with the general structure of the Mallow Family, 2 to 3 inches across. On stalks 3 to 4 inches long. Summer, and long in bloom. Light, well-drained soil.

CALLIRRHOË MACRORHIZA, (Large-rooted C.).....25c.
Texas, etc. Similar in habit to the preceding, but with white flowers nearly an inch across.

CALLIRRHOË TRIANGULATA, (Triangular C.).....25c.
Southern States. 2 ft. Stem erect from a thick root, with panicles of beautiful purple flowers in July. Borders in well-drained soil.

CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONI, (Butterfly Tulip.).....25c.
Rocky Mts. 6 to 8 inches. Petals white at the top, yellowish-green in the middle, and dark purple at the base. A remarkably beautiful bulbous plant. Should be set in dry, sandy soil, and be mulched thickly with leaves or short grass during the summer. In order to have well-developed flowers, the bulb when once planted should not be disturbed.

CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS, (Calopogon.).....25c.
Eastern U. S. 10 to 12 in. A beautiful plant of the Orchid Family, suitable for moist or boggy places. The flowers are pinkish purple, 1 in. in diameter, and are borne in clusters of 2 to 6 upon each stem. They are beautifully bearded with white, yellow, and purple hairs, rival-

ling in beauty many of the tropical Orchids cultivated under glass. Must have a moist spot, as it will fail in dry soil.

CALYPSO BOREALIS, (Northern Calypso.)..25c., $2 per doz.
Oregon and Northern U. S. 2 to 6 in. Another of the Orchid Family, bearing a large showy flower which is variegated with purple, pink, and yellow. Grows best in bogs in damp moss, with abundant shade.

CAMASSIA ANGUSTA, (Narrow-leaved Quamash.) 25c., $2 per doz.
Texas. 12 to 18 in. A hardy, free-flowering bulb, with spikes of purple flowers. Rock-work or borders in well-drained soil.

CAMASSIA ESCULENTA, (Edible Q.).....10c., $1 per doz.
Oregon. 10 to 15 in. Flowers very large, purple, and showy. The finest species. Culture same as for above.

CAMASSIA FRASERI, (Eastern Q.).....15c., $1.50 per doz.
Western U. S. 12 in. Grass-like leaves from a bulb, and handsome pale-blue flowers in shape and arrangement like a Hyacinth.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA, (Carpathian Harebell.)..25c.
Europe. 6 to 12 in. Plant dwarf with very large, showy, blue flowers in summer, and continuing a long time. Borders or rock-work.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA, ALBA. .....25c.
A white-flowered variety of the last.

CAMPANULA DIVARICATA, (Branching Harebell.)...25c.
Alleghany Mts. 1 to 2 ft. Plant loosely branched, with a great abundance of very small blue flowers in July and August. Rare in cultivation. A showy and interesting border plant.

CAMPANULA HENDERSONI, (Henderson's Bell-flower.) 50c.
A new and very rare dwarf species with dark-blue, bell-shaped flowers 1½ in. across. Fine for rock-work or for a window plant.

CAMPANULA ISOPHYLLA, (Ligurian Harebell.).....40c.
Italy. 3 to 6 in. A very free-flowering, showy species; producing in summer an abundance of bright blue flowers with white centres. Sandy soil, with abundant sunlight. Also useful for rock-work.

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS, (Pyramidal Harebell.)..25c.
Europe. 4 to 6 ft. A very tall-growing species with pyramids of pale-blue flowers; in summer. Borders with other tall-growing plants.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA, (Harebell.) ....20c.
Europe and N. America. 6 to 12 in. A beautiful native species, with numerous deep-blue flowers. A fine border plant, and admirably suited for rock-work.

CAMPANULA SARMATICA, (Sarmatian Bell-flower.).25c.
Siberia. 1 to 2 ft. Leaves downy. Flowers in racemes, pale blue. June to August.

CAMPANULA TENORII, (Tenore's Bell-flower.).....25c.
Italy. 1 ft. A pretty blue-flowered species; suited for the border or rock-work.

CAMPANULA TURBINATA, (Vase Bell-flower.).....30c.
Mountains of Transylvania. 3 to 8 in. Forms tufts of stiff grayish leaves; flowers deep purple, 2 in. across. Rock-work. Summer.

CAREX FRASERIANA, (Fraser's Sedge.) ..... .25c. and 50c.
Mountains of Virginia. 12 to 18 in. A very remarkable and rare plant, with leaves 12 to 18 inches long and an inch or more broad. Mainly of value as a botanical species, as its flowers, while interesting to botanists, are not showy. Rich, moist, partly shaded spots.

CASSIA MARILANDICA, (American Senna.).....**25c.**
United States. 3 to 4 ft. A native well worthy of a place in the garden, where it should have abundant room, as it forms very large and showy clumps. The pinnate, light-green foliage is pleasing, and the bright yellow, curiously shaped flowers are in abundant axillary clusters. July to August.

CATANANCHE CÆRULEA, (Blue Cupidone.).....**35c.**
Southern Europe. 2 ft. Each of the many branches is terminated by an Aster-like head of flowers of a pleasing shade of blue. Summer.

CENTRANTHUS RUBER, (Red Valerian—Jupiter's Beard.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Southern Europe. 1 to 2 ft. An old and neglected plant, but one of the best. Smooth, pale-green foliage and handsome, dense clusters of numerous red flowers. All summer.

CENTRANTHUS RUBER, var. ALBA......**25c., $2** per doz.
A form of the above, with white flowers.

CERASTIUM BIEBERSTEINII, (Bieberstein's Mouse-ear.).....**30c.**
Mountains of Tauria. 5 to 6 in. Forms mats of grayish-green foliage and a great profusion of small white flowers. Early summer.

CERASTIUM BOISSIERI, (Boissier's Mouse-ear.).....**30c.**
Spain. 4 to 12 in. A new, showy silvery-leaved species, with numerous large white flowers. Useful for rock-work or the border.

CERASTIUM OBLONGIFOLIUM, (Oblong-leaved M.)..**20c.**
United States. 6 to 12 in. A rare native species, with showy white flowers and hairy leaves. Rock-work or the border, in drained soil.

CHAMÆLIRIUM LUTEUM, (Blazing Star.).....**25c.**
United States. 1 to 2 ft. One of the native plants that are greatly improved by giving them good cultivation. It has a tuberous root-stock, from which arises a long stem terminated by a raceme of small white flowers in June.

CHEIRANTHUS ALPINUS, (Alpine Wall-flower.).....**25c.**
Southern Europe. 6 to 10 in. A showy, early-flowering alpine plant, forming dense cushions which are covered with numerous yellow flowers. Rock-work or borders in well-drained soil.

CHELONE LYONI, (Lyon's Turtle-head.).....**25c.**
Mountains of North Carolina. 2 to 3 ft. The usually simple stem bears at its summit a spike of purple flowers, which in shape so resemble the head of some reptile that it is called both Turtle-head and Snake's-head. August and September.

CHELONE OBLIQUUA, (Oblique T.).....**20c.**
Illinois, Virginia, and southward. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers a deep and bright rose color. One of the best of fall-blooming plants for the border.

CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM, (Chinese Chrysanthemums.).....**25c., $2.25** per doz.
China and Japan. 1⅓ to 2½ ft. Valuable late-blooming plants of great beauty, presenting a wide range of colors, from white, buff, and pale yellow to deep yellow, orange, bronze, and scarlet, rose, lilac, crimson, and purple. There are two very distinct classes, the large-flowered, with flowers 2 to 4 in. across, and the Pompon, or small-flowered, less than an inch across. For the best results they are treated as florist's plants, and cultivated in pots, all superfluous buds being removed; but they make highly ornamental border plants, blooming from October until killed by heavy frosts. They should be staked, to withstand autumnal storms. Divide each spring, giving a rich spot. If

wanted to bloom in the house, take up, and pot the plants when buds are formed, and shade for a few days. After flowering, cut down the stalks, and keep the pots in the cellar until spring.

CHRYSOPSIS MARIANA, (Golden Aster.).....**25c.**
Eastern coast of U. S. 1 to 3 ft. Whole plant very woolly, with long silky hairs. Flowers in terminal corymbs, large, showy, yellow, appearing in late autumn. Moist sandy soil in the border.

CLAYTONIA CAROLINIANA, (Carolina Spring Beauty.)15c.
United States. 6 to 8 in. A tuberous-rooted plant, with rose-colored flowers opening only in sunshine; in early spring. Moist places at the base of the rock-work and elsewhere.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA, (Virginia S. B.).....**20c.**
Similar to the above, but narrower and longer leaves.

CLEMATIS ALPINA, var. OCHOTENSIS, (Alpine C.)...35c.
Colorado. 6 in. A fine dwarf trailing species, with large purplish-blue flowers, and in fruit showing finely plumose tails, 1 to 2 in. long. A rare and beautiful plant for trailing over rocks, and where it can have plenty of moisture.

CLEMATIS ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-leaved C.).....**30c.**
Southern Europe.

CLEMATIS DOUGLASII, (Douglas' C.).....**35c.**
Oregon, etc. 1 ft. Flowers thick, nodding, of a deep purple, and borne singly upon the stems; leaves finely divided. April and May.

CLEMATIS FREMONTII, (Fremont's C.).....**50c.**
Kansas. 6 to 12 in. Flowers terminal, nodding, the thick purple sepals an inch long. Rock-work or the border in rich soil.

CLEMATIS OCHROLEUCA, (Pale C.).....**30c.**
United States. *Rare.* 1½ to 2 ft. Erect; ovate silky leaves and solitary flowers in May, an inch across, yellowish within and silky without.

CLEMATIS RECTA, (Upright Virgin's Bower.).....**30c.**
Europe. 3 to 4 ft. An erect species with large panicles of small white flowers; early summer. In the mixed border with other tall-growing plants.

CLEMATIS SCHOTTII, (Schott's C.).....**50c.**
Colorado. 9 to 18 in. An erect-growing plant with thickish purple flowers nearly an inch long. Moist spots on the rock-work.

☞For climbing species of Clematis, see *Shrubs and Woody Climbers.*

CLINTONIA BOREALIS, (Northern Clintonia.).....**35c.**
Northern U. S. 5 to 8 in. A simple stem arising from a cluster of a few leaves at the base, produces an umbel of several greenish-yellow lily-like flowers, succeeded by bright blue berries. Named in honor of DeWitt Clinton. June.

CLINTONIA UMBELLATA, (Umbellate C.).....**30c.**
Alleghany Mountains. 6 to 10 in. The flowers small, white, sprinkled with green or purple spots, followed by the blue berries, which remain until late autumn. Rich, partly shaded soil.

CLINTONIA UNIFLORA, (One-flowered C.).....**35c.**
North-west coast. 6 to 8 in. Much like the preceding, but bears a solitary flower twice the size of that. June.

COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM, (Handsome Meadow Saffron.) 50c.
Caucasus Mts. A new autumn-flowering species with very large flowers of a beautiful rose color. Partly shaded places.

CONOCLINIUM CŒLESTINUM, (Mist Flower.).....**25c.**
Pennsylvania and southward. 2 to 3 ft. A beautiful plant with violet, purple, or blue flowers in dense corymbs; in September. Very showy and useful for cutting. One of the best border plants; in rich soil.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, (Lily of the Valley.).....**25c.**
Europe and the Alleghany Mts. 6 to 10 in. A universal favorite, with graceful racemes of small, white, bell-shaped, charmingly fragrant flowers, set off by ample dark-green leaves. Give a partly shaded place, made rich with well-rotted manure, and the flowers and leaves will be enough finer to ample repay the trouble. May, June.

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS, (Rock Bind-weed.) **30c.**
North Africa. Prostrate, with numerous thread-like stems a foot or more long; leaves nearly round, white-hairy; flowers an inch or more across, blue, with a white throat. Rock-work or vases where its stems can hang over the margin. All summer.

COOPERIA DRUMMONDII, (Drummond's Cooperia.) **20c., $2** per doz.
Texas. A bulbous-rooted plant belonging to the Amaryllis Family, with slender leaves, and naked stem which bears at the top a single flower 4 to 5 in. long, about an inch broad, white and fragrant. This we offer for trial as probably hardy. August to October.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA, (Lance-leaved C.).....**30c.**
Western U. S. 1 to 3 ft. The stems, which branch only at the base, bear lance-shaped, entire leaves, and at the summit numerous heads of bright yellow flowers which are 2 to 4 in. across. Summer.

COREOPSIS ROSEA, (Rose-colored C.).....**25c.**
Eastern U. S. 6 to 20 in. A pretty branching species with small flowers having yellow centres and rose-colored rays. Moist sandy spots.

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA, (Whorled-leaved C.)....**25c.**
United States. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers 2 to 3 in. in diameter, yellow, lasting a long time. Sandy loam in border.

CORNUS CANADENSIS, (Dw'f Cornel—Bunch-berry.) **25c.**
Northern U. S. 5 to 7 in. A charming little sub-alpine with white flowers, large for the size of the plant, like those of the Flowering Dogwood (*C. florida*) in miniature, and succeeded by a bunch of red berries. Suited to damp, shaded places, or on such a bed as commended for *Cypripediums*.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA, (Bulbous Corydalis.).....**10c.**
Europe and Asia. 4 to 6 in. Flowers in early spring of a purplish rose, tinged with white beneath, and borne in a one-sided raceme. Borders in rich soil or on rock-work. Best planted in the fall.

CORYDALIS NOBILIS, (Noble C.).....**50c.**
Siberia. 10 to 12 in. One of the finest ornamental herbaceous plants. The flowers, which appear in early spring in large heads on stout stems, are of a rich yellow color. It disappears altogether soon after flowering. Deep sandy loam in borders, where it will not be disturbed.

CRUCIANELLA STYLOSA, (Long-styled Cross-fl.)....**30c.**
Persia. 9 to 12 in. The bristly-hairy leaves are six or more in a whorl. The small rose-colored flowers in dense terminal heads, with the style protruding. Rock-work or border. Very fine. All summer.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE, (Stemless Lady's-Slipper.) **30c.**
United States. 8 to 12 in. From two broad leaves arises a naked stem bearing a single flower, the very large inflated lip of which is about 2 in. long and beautifully veined with rose-purple. May and June.

CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM, (Ram's-head L. S.).....**50c.**
Northern U. S. 6 to 10 in. A very rare species, bearing at the top of a leafy stem a small, curiously shaped red and white flower. June.

CYPRIPEDIUM CANDIDUM, (Small White L. S.).....**30c.**
Western States. 1 ft. A rare and beautiful species with white flowers, with only one flower to each stalk.

CYPRIPEDIUM MONTANUM, (Mountain L. S.)..... **30c.**
Far West. 15 to 20 in. Much the habit of *C. parviflorum*, with brownish-purple flowers, and the lip white, striped with red. Summer.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM, (Small Yellow L. S.) **30c.**
United States. 1 to 2 ft. The leafy stems with 1 to 3 bright, yellow, fragrant flowers, in May and June.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE, (Showy L. S.).....**50c.**
Northern U. S. 1½ to 2 ft. This is, to our notion, the handsomest of the genus, not excepting the exotic species; the robust-leafy stems bear 1 to 2, and rarely 3, large flowers, the inflated lip of which is pure white, blended with crimson, like the "cheek" of a finely colored peach. Worth any trouble to grow it. July.

Note.—The *Cypripediums* are found, except the first named, in bogs and moist woods, and last but a short time in the common border. They are so beautiful and curious that, if one has no locality naturally suited to them, it will pay to prepare a bed in a partly shaded place, with an abundance of peat or muck, rich loam, and sand. When once planted they should not be disturbed.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA, (California Pitcher-plant.).....**50c.**
California. 1 to 3 ft. This is a remarkably interesting and showy bog-plant which we think will prove hardy in the Middle States. The leaves or "pitchers" are from 1 to 3 ft. long, and from a half inch to an inch in diameter. The opening of the pitchers is hooded at the top, and bears an appendage shaped like a fish-tail 2 to 4 in. across. The flowers are purplish and nodding, bearing some resemblance to those of the common *Sarracenia purpurea*. Moist situations in sphagnum, or it may be kept as a curiosity among the house-plants if given sandy peat with good drainage and plentifully watered.

DELPHINIUM AZUREUM, (Azure Larkspur.)..... ...**25c.**
Texas, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in spikes, varying from blue to white, appearing in May and June. A very pretty plant in ordinary culture.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM, (Handsome L.) ....**25c.**
2 to 3 ft. Though one of the finest and showiest species in cultivation, its native country is unknown. Flowers large, deep blue, in long terminal spikes. Borders in rich sandy soil.

DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE, (Dwarf Scarlet L.)..... **30c.**
California. 10 to 18 in. Somewhat fleshy leaves and loose racemes of flowers, which (unusual in this genus) are a vivid orange-scarlet. Should have a well-drained soil. June.

DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM, (Large-flowered L.)..**25c.**
Siberia. 1 to 2 ft. One of the finest species; flowers of various shades of blue and white. All summer.

DELPHINIUM SIMPLEX, (Simple L.).... ....**20c.**
Oregon, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers small, blue, varying to white or yellowish, in dense many-flowered racemes. In borders or rock-work.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, (Florist's Pinks.).....**25c.**
Europe. 12 to 15 in. The Carnations and other Florist's pinks have all been derived from the above-named species, perhaps crossed with *D.*

Plumarius. Though Carnations may sometimes be wintered safely, they are so uncertain that it is best to treat them as summer bedding-plants. The set known as Florist's pinks are more dwarf, and quite hardy. Most valuable for cut flowers. All summer.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES, (Maiden's Pink.) ..... **25c.**
Europe. 6 to 9 in. Dense tufts of grassy leaves; flowers bright pink with a dark circle or sometimes white. Border. Summer.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, (Garden Pink.) **15c., $1.50** per doz.
Europe. Low-tufted plants. The "Cushion Pink," forming broad tufts, and used for edgings in old gardens, is the original, but has been greatly improved upon. Petals handsomely fringed, and very fragrant. Useful for summer bouquets. Forces readily.

DICENTRA EXIMIA, (Plumy Bleeding Heart.) ..... **25c.**
Alleghany Mts. 9 to 18 in. Leaves as graceful as those of a fern; flowers rose-color, in loose racemes, appearing all summer. For beauty of foliage and its constant blooming qualities, one of the choicest of perennials.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS, (Bleeding Heart.) ..... **30c.**
North China. 1 to 2 ft. One of the best-known perennials, with graceful, drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white. Spring and early summer.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA, var. ALBUS, (Fraxinella.) **30c.**
Southern Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Stem often branched, with pinnate leaves, which, with all parts of the plant, have a very strong odor, somewhat like that of lemon. Stems terminated by a spike of large, curiously shaped flowers, which are ordinarily brownish purple, but in the present, more rare variety, pure white. On a warm day, the oil-glands give off vapor so abundantly that it may be burned. Apply a lighted match in a warm evening to the base of the flower-spike, and the oil will burn with a flash, enveloping the whole in a sheet of flame, without injury to the plant. This may be repeated daily. June, July.

DODECATHEON MEADIA, (Shooting Star.) ..... **20c.**
United States. 8 to 12 in. Flowers rose-color, produced in May and June. A very beautiful plant with cyclamen-like flowers, often called "American Primrose." Rich soil. The leaves disappear after flowering, and do not again show themselves until spring.

DRACOCEPHALUM RUYSCHYANUM, (Hyssop-leaved Dragon's-head.) ..... **30c.**
Europe. 12 to 18 in. A very showy species, with purplish-blue flowers an inch long. In summer. Borders.

DROSERA FILIFORMIS, (Thread-leaved Sundew.) .... **30c.**
Eastern U. S. 6 to 12 in. A beautiful bog-plant, with very long slender leaves covered with glandular hairs. Flowers purple rose-color, half an inch wide, and opening only in the sunshine. Moist sand or in pots in a cool place in summer, and a cold frame in winter.

EPIGÆA REPENS, (Trailing Arbutus.) ..... **30c.**
United States. 3 to 6 in. A beautiful prostrate evergreen. White flowers tinged with pink, and very fragrant; in March and April. Known in New England as "May-flower." This is usually difficult to transplant, but our plants are established in pots and well rooted; if given a moist, half-shaded spot with a soil of sand and peat, they will be very likely to succeed.

EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM, (Alpine Barren-wort.) ..... **25c.**
Europe. 6 to 9 in. Neat foliage and airy clusters of purplish and yellow flowers of quaint shape. Borders or rock-work. May.

EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM, (Large-fld. B.) ....**30c.**
Japan. 10 to 15 in. A beautiful and rare plant with panicles of large, white flowers. Same places as the above.

ERIANTHUS ALOPECUROIDES, (Woolly Beard-grass.) **25c.**
Southern U. S. 4 to 6 ft. Bears long, silky-hairy panicles, which are often brought from the South for parlor ornaments.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, (Ravenna Grass.) ....**30c.**
Southern Europe. 9 to 12 ft. The foliage forms graceful clumps 3 to 4 ft. high, from which arise numerous tall stems with long spikes of plumy flowers, very showy in autumn. Not so brilliant as the tender and uncertain Pampas-grass, but a perfectly hardy substitute.

ERINUS ALPINUS, (Alpine Erinus.) ....**25c.**
Alps. 3 to 6 in. One of the finest of the Alpines. Flowers small purple, produced during the summer. Leaves clustered at the ground in beautiful rosettes. Rock-work or walls.

ERINUS ALPINUS, ALBUS, (White Alpine E.)... .....**25c.**
A white variety of the above.

ERODIUM MANESCAVI, (Showy Storks-bill.).....**30c.**
Pyrenees. 10 to 18 in. A very showy plant with umbels of purplish-red, geranium-like flowers, each an inch across, produced all summer. Rich sandy soil.

ERYTHRONIUM, (Dog-tooth Violet.)
Notwithstanding their common name, these beautiful little plants are not at all like violets, but belong to the Lily Family. The small deep bulb throws up two broad leaves, which are often handsomely marked with purplish brown; between these appears in early spring a slender stalk bearing one or more nodding flowers, like miniature lilies, of various colors, and remaining long in bloom. They succeed in any deep rich soil, and may also be set at the base of rock-work and in the margins of shrubberies. Once in three or four years they may be taken up and the numerous bulbs separated.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM, (Adder's Tongue, or Dog-tooth Violet.)..... .... **15c., $1.50** per doz.
United States. 6 to 9 in. A charming native early-flowering bulb which is rarely seen in gardens. The leaves are usually marked with purple, as is the base of the bright-yellow flower. May.

ERYTHRONIUM ALBIDUM, (White D. V.) ....**20c., $2** per doz.
Northern U. S. Much more rare than the preceding; it differs in its leaves being rarely spotted, and in its bluish-white flowers. May.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS, (European D. V.) **5c., 50c.** per doz.
Southern Europe. 6 in. Leaves strongly blotched. Flowers purplish-rose without and lighter within. Exceedingly beautiful, as are the following varieties, which differ in the color of the flower as indicated by their names.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS, ALBUM, (White E. D. V.) **10c., $1** per doz.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS, ROSEUM, (Rose-Colored E. D. V.).....**10c., 60c.** per doz.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS, PURPUREUM, (Purple E. D. V.).....**10c., 60c.** per doz.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS, VIOLACEUM, (Violet E. D. V.).....**10c., 50c.** per doz.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM, (Large-flowered D.V.)
10c., $1 per doz.

Oregon. 6 to 8 in. Resembles the Eastern "Adder's Tongue," but is much larger flowered.

ERYTHRONIUM PURPURASCENS, (Purplish D. V.)..15c.
California. 4 to 6 in. A beautiful new species which has only been recently described, as it has been confounded with *E. grandiflorum*. Flowers light yellow, more or less tinged with purple and deep orange at base, borne in racemes of from four to eight.

EULALIA JAPONICA, VARIEGATA, (Variegated Eulalia.)
Large plants by express, **$1**; small plants by mail, **50c.**

Japan. 4 to 6 ft. The firm yet graceful foliage is banded distinctly with white in as great a variety of stripes as the well-known "Ribbon-grass." The flower-stems, which appear late in the season, are surmounted by a purplish panicle with at first straight branches. When cut and dried, each branch of the panicle curves, the flowers display their silky hairs, and the cluster assumes the form of a "Prince of Wales' Feather," and is very beautiful. One of the most valuable ornamental grasses in cultivation, and useful for winter grass bouquets.

EULALIA JAPONICA, var. ZEBRINA, (Zebra-Striped E.)
50c. and **$1.**

Japan. 4 to 6 ft. This differs from the Variegated Eulalia in having the variegation of its leaves run *crosswise*. A well-established plant is curious and effective. Flowers the same as in the other.

EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES, (White Snake-root.)..25c.
United States. 2 to 3 ft. This fine native species bears abundant clusters of pure white flowers, and is quite as good as the greenhouse exotics. Excellent for bouquets. Midsummer.

EUPATORIUM INCARNATUM, (Flesh-colored E.)....30c.
Southern States. 2 to 4 ft. A prostrate, much-branched plant with corymbs of small pale-purple flowers in Sept. Rich sandy borders.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA, (Flowering Spurge.)
25c., $2 per doz.

United States. 2 to 3 ft. A smooth, somewhat branching plant with a terminal umbel of pure white flowers, though they are not flowers in the botanical sense, the showy portion being the lobes of the flower-cup. Grows freely in almost any soil, but a rich sandy one is best. Excellent for summer cut flowers, blooming from July to October. It may be used for forcing in winter.

EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES, (Glaucous Spurge.).....30c.
Southern Europe. 6 to 8 in. The fleshy, whitish leaves and the prostrate habit of this plant adapt it to use as edgings. Flowers in yellow umbels. Early summer.

FESTUCA GLAUCA, (Blue Fescue-grass.). .....25c.
Southern Europe. 6 to 8 in. Forms dense tufts of very fine leaves of a soft blue or pale lavender tint. Often used in hanging-baskets and window-boxes, for which it is well adapted, but is as hardy as any other grass. Makes capital edgings, and may be multiplied rapidly by division. The flower-stems should be cut away as they appear.

FRAGARIA INDICA, (Indian Strawberry.).....30c.
East India. Low, prostrate plant with long, leafy runners; yellow flowers, and a scarlet fruit like a strawberry in appearance, but tasteless. Constant bearer. Showy for baskets and vases, indoors or out.

FRITILLARIA ATROPURPUREA (Dark Purple Fritillary.) **20c., $2** per doz.

Oregon, etc. 4 to 20 in. A bulbous-rooted plant bearing upon each stalk from 1 to 9 Crown-Imperial shaped, dark purplish-brown flowers, variegated with white or yellow. In summer.

FRITILLARIA LANCEOLATA (Lance-leaved F.) **15c., $1.50** per doz.

Oregon, etc. Much resembling the above, but more dwarf and larger flowered.

FRITILLARIA PUDICA, (Modest F.) ..... **10c., $1** per doz.

Oregon, etc. 3 to 8 in. Flowers solitary, nodding on the stems, deep yellow. Will be ready in the fall. All the above species require a deep rich soil, which should be moist but not wet, and all the better if somewhat shaded. They may also be set at the base of rock-work.

FUNKIA OVATA, (Blue Day-lily.) ..... **30c.**

Japan. 12 to 18 in. The Funkias have ample, usually plaited, dark-green foliage and tall spikes of pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, which in this species are lilac-blue. All summer.

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA, (White Day-lily.) ..... **30c.**

Much like the preceding, with larger flowers, which are white and fragrant. It is a misnomer to call either of these "Day-lily," as the flowers last for several days. All summer.

GALAX APHYLLA, (Galax.) ..... **25c.**

Mountains of Virginia and southward. 10 to 15 in. An evergreen herb with beautiful heart-shaped leaves and slender raceme of white flowers. Its foliage is ornamental for rock-work where it can have partial shade.

GENTIANA ACAULIS, (Stemless Gentian.) **25c.** and **50c., $2.50** per doz.

Alps and Pyrenees. 1 to 3 in. One of the most beautiful of Alpines; forming a mat of leathery leaves, with, in May, vase-like flowers 2 in. long, of a blue color that is unequalled except by some other Gentian, It is an admirable rock-work plant, but care must be taken that the crevice in which it is planted communicates with the soil below. Any well-drained soil; in our light sandy ground it succeeds admirably. It may also be grown in pots. So beautiful are its flowers that the plant is worth any amount of trouble to produce them.

GENTIANA AFFINIS, (Rocky Mt. G.) ..... **25c., $2.50** per doz.

Rocky Mts., etc. 6 to 12 in. Flowers blue, an inch long, produced in racemes in late summer. Moist soil.

GENTIANA ANDREWSII, (Closed G.) ..... **20c., $2** per doz.

Eastern States. 12 to 18 in. Flowers of a fine blue, an inch long, appearing in late autumn. In any good garden soil, especially if sandy, this attractive native species improves greatly under cultivation.

GENTIANA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-leaved G.) ..... **30c.**

United States. *Rare.* 6 to 15 in. Its slender stems and narrow leaves give the plant a neat habit, and its azure-blue flowers, 2 in. long, make it very showy in autumn. Plant where it can remain permanently; a light sandy soil is best.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA, Crosswort.) ..... **20c., $2** per doz.

Austria. 1 ft. Flowers large, very dark blue; in summer. A very beautiful species, which will grow in any good garden soil. Like nearly all other Gentians, this becomes stronger and flowers more freely if not disturbed for several years after it is once established.

GERANIUM PLATYPETALUM, (Broad-petaled Geranium.).....**30c., $2.50** per doz.

Caucasus Mts. 1 to 2 ft. One of the handsomest of the genus, with numerous deep-violet flowers, an inch or more across, streaked with red. Borders in rather poor soil.

Note.—The greenhouse plants commonly called Geraniums belong to the genus *Pelargonium*, and are tender; these are hardy herbs.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM, (Blood-red G.).....**30c.**

Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers, in summer, deep crimson-purple, an inch and a half across. A very showy and useful border plant.

GEUM COCCINEUM, (Scarlet Avens.).....**25c.**

Greece. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers bright scarlet, very showy, and lasting through the summer. Any good garden soil.

GEUM COCCINEUM, FL. PL., (Double Scarlet A.).....**50c.**

Like the above, except that the flowers are very double; fine for cutting.

GEUM ROSSII, (Ross's A.).....**30c.**

Rocky Mts. 3 to 8 in. A showy alpine species with yellow flowers borne singly upon the stalks. Rock-work where it will be partially shaded. Like many other alpines, it may also be grown in light soil by mulching the earth around it with small stones to prevent the sun from scorching the roots.

GEUM TRIFLORUM, (Three-flowered A.).....**35c.**

North-west U. S. 6 to 10 in. Handsome gray, cut foliage, and not very showy, purplish flowers, but ornamental in fruit from the long-plumed tails to the seed-vessels. Fl. June. Fruit showy all summer.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA, (Bowman's Root.)..**25c., $2** per doz.

United States. 12 to 18 in. The reddish stems bear handsomely cut foliage, and at the top a loose open panicle of white flowers, sometimes tinged with rose. The branches of the panicle are so slender that at a little distance the long-petaled flowers appear to be floating in the air. Most graceful native plant, and well worthy of cultivation. July.

GOODYERA MENZIESII, (Menzies' G.)...**25c., $2.50** per doz.

Oregon, etc. 9 to 12 in. A small terrestrial Orchid, the flowers of which are not very showy, but the leaves are of a rich velvety green, which is beautifully marked with lighter green and white spots. A fine plant for Wardian cases or pot culture. It may be set in a moist place shaded by evergreens, or upon rock-work.

GOODYERA PUBESCENS, (Rattlesnake Plantain.)

20c., $2 per doz.

Eastern U. S. 6 to 12 in. Similar to the above, and to be treated like it.

GOODYERA REPENS, (Creeping Goodyera.).....**25c.**

Eastern U. S. 5 to 8 in. Leaves the most beautifully marked of all the species, and to be planted in same way as the others. A pan with an inch or two of drainage planted with either or all of the above species, and covered with a hand-glass, makes a beautiful ornament for the house in a cool room during the winter.

GYPSOPHILA ACUTIFOLIA, (Acute-leaved G.).....**30c.**

Siberia. 12 to 20 in. The Gypsophiles (meaning *chalk-lovers*) are desirable for the great profusion of their small white flowers in spray-like clusters, which give lightness to bouquets. This and the next are the best among several very similar species. All summer.

GYPSOPHILA CERASTIOIDES, (Mouse-ear G.).....**50c.**

Northern India. A new dwarf species with flowers larger than in any other. Should be protected during winter.

CYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, (Panicled C.).....**30c.**
Caucasus. 2 to 3 ft. A larger plant than the preceding, and forms a mass, as broad as tall, of thread-like stems with abundant small white flowers. Very graceful. Midsummer to early autumn.

HABENARIA, (Fringed or Rein Orchis.)
The Habenarias are terrestrial Orchids, some of which are inconspicuous, while others, including those named below, equal in beauty some of the costly exotics. Though natives, they are but little known on account of their rarity and their mostly growing in peat bogs. To succeed in out-door culture, a spot should be prepared with about equal parts of leaf-mould, or peat, and sand, with partial shade; the soil should be well mulched with leaves, grass, or other material to protect the roots from the heat of the sun. They are worthy of all the trouble that may be bestowed upon them.

HABENARIA BLEPHARAGLOTTIS, (White Fringed Orchis.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
Northern U. S. 12 to 15 in. Flowers in July, in spikes, white and beautifully fringed.

HABENARIA CILIARIS, (Yellow F. O.)....**20c., $2.** per doz.
New Jersey, etc. 1 to 2 ft. The handsomest species of the genus. Flowers bright orange-yellow with a conspicuous fringe upon them. July to September.

HABENARIA FIMBRIATA, (Purple F. O.).....**20., $2** per doz.
Eastern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in a long spike, lilac-purple, beautifully fringed.

HABENARIA PSYCODES, (Butterfly O.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
Eastern U. S. 12 to 18 in. Flowers purple, in spikes 4 to 10 in. long, very handsome and fragrant.

HEDERA HELIX, (English Ivy.)..... .....**25c., $2** per doz.
Europe. This, the finest of evergreen climbers, presents a great variety in size, shape, and markings of the leaves. As a climber it can hardly be relied upon north of the Middle States, though in some localities it escapes injury except in the severest winters. It clings to stone and brick walls by means of small rootlets. A fine plant for carpeting; it will grow beneath trees and make a green mat where grass will not live; it makes fine edgings, and is valuable in vases and baskets, for indoors as well as outside. We have many named varieties.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE, (Sneeze-weed.).....**25c.**
Eastern U. S. 1 to 3 ft. An erect-growing, showy perennial with large corymbs of yellow flowers, in autumn. A useful plant to associate with other tall-growing species.

HELENIUM HOOPESII, (Hoopes' Sneezewort.).....**25c.**
Rocky Mts. 1 to 2 ft. A showy species with bright-orange flowers 2 to 3 in. across. Early summer.

HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS, (Narrow-leaved Sunflower.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
New Jersey, etc. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers yellow with dark-purple centres, 2 to 3 in. across, and appearing from Aug to Oct. Good garden soil.

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI, (Maximilian's S.)
20c., $2 per doz.
Texas. 6 to 8 ft. A large-growing, very free-flowering species, which remains in bloom until late autumn and is not injured by ordinary frosts. Should be placed where it can have abundant room.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS, (Graceful S.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Texas, etc. 6 to 10 ft. Flowers 3 to 4 in. in diameter, produced in

great abundance. Leaves long and narrow and very smooth. The habit of this species is erect and very graceful. A beautiful plant for a clump on the lawn or at the rear of other tall plants.

HELLEBORUS ABCHASICUS, (Abchasian Christmas Rose.) ..... **50c.**

Caucasus. 1 ft. A rare species with greenish-purple flowers. Well-drained soil in warm borders.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, (Christmas Rose.) ... **50c., $5** per doz.

Europe. 6 to 15 in. Flowers 2 to 4 in. in diameter, of a pure white, with a cluster of yellow stamens an inch across in the centre. Buds of a rosy tinge before expanding. In Europe it often flowers in early winter, but with us in early spring. In sheltered places, with partial shade. May be planted among shrubs. An excellent plant for forcing.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, MAXIMUS ..... **$1.50** each.

A very much larger and earlier-flowering plant than the type, and as yet very rare.

HELONIAS BULLATA, (Spiked Helonias.) ..... **30c.**

United States. *Rare.* 1 to 2 ft, Foliage resembles that of the White Lily, from the centre of which arises in May a stem with a dense spike of showy purplish flowers. Needs a moist and shaded place.

HEPATICA, (Hepatica, Liver-leaf.)

The Hepaticas, well known among our earliest wild flowers, are by some botanists placed with Anemone. They are often incorrectly called Liver-worts, a name that properly belongs to very different plants. Our commonest species, *H. triloba*, is also a native of Europe, and has produced in cultivation some exceedingly beautiful varieties. On account of their earliness (March and April) and brilliancy, both the wild and cultivated forms should be oftener seen in our gardens. They need a rich, light soil, and when once established should not be disturbed. The flowers last longer if the plants have a partial shade. They may be grown in the border or upon rock-work.

HEPATICA ACUTILOBA, (Sharp-lobed Hepatica.) ... **30c.**

Eastern U. S. 3 to 6 in. Similar to *H. triloba*, but with pointed lobes to the leaves.

HEPATICA ANGULOSA, (Large H.) ..... **50c., $4.50** per doz.

Europe. 6 to 12 in. Flowers larger than in our native species, 2 in. in diameter, of a beautiful sky-blue.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, (Liver-leaf.) ..... **20c.**

United States. 3 to 6 in. One of the best-known early spring flowers, and well repays cultivation. Flowers much larger than in the wild state.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, CÆRULEA FL. PL., (Dbl. Blue-fl'd L.) ..... **60c., $5** per doz.

A rare and beautiful form of the above.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, RUBRA FL. PL., (Dbl. Red-fl'd L.) **20c., $2** per doz.

A variety with very double, red flowers.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, RUBRA ..... **15c., $1.50** per doz.

Single-flowered variety with fine, large red flowers.

HEPATICA TRILOBA, ALBA ..... **25c., $2** per doz.

Single white form.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS, ALBA, (White Rocket.) **20c., $2** per doz.

Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in early summer, white, in spikes, and fragrant. In rich garden soil.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS, ALBA FL. PL., (Dbl. Rocket.) **50c.**

A double variety of the above, very showy and desirable.

HIBISCUS CALIFORNICUS, (Cal. Rose-Mallow.).. ....**30c.**

California. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers white with a purple centre, 4 to 6 in. across. A new and very desirable plant for mixed borders among tall-growing plants in any rich garden soil.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS, (Common Marsh R.-M.) **25c., $2.50** per doz. Large plants by ex., **$1.**

Eastern States. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers as large as Hollyhocks, light rose, in July and August, and continuing long in bloom. Has been called "American Jute." For other species of Hibiscus, see SHRUBS.

HORKELIA CALIFORNICA, (California Horkelia.).....**30c.**

California. 1 to 2 ft. A plant with much the habit of a *Potentilla*, with handsomely cut leaves and white flowers. Spring.

HORKELIA FUSCA, (Small-flowered H.).....**30c.**

Mountains of California. 6 to 8 in. Resembles the preceding, but with smaller flowers.

HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA, (Bluets.).. .....**15c., $1.50** per doz.

Eastern States. 3 to 6 in. A beautiful little plant which, though quite common in many localities, is well deserving of cultivation. Flowers small, light blue, pale lilac, or often almost white, with a yellowish eye, appearing in very early spring. Border or rock-work. Probably a biennial, but when established it keeps up a succession from self-sown seed, and has the permanent character of a perennial.

HOUSTONIA SERPYLLIFOLIA, (Thyme-l'v'd Bluets.) **25c.**

Mts. of Southern U. S. 6 to 10 in. Much like the well-known northern annual or biennial Bluets, but perennial, with a more slender habit.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS, (Cape Hyacinth.) **25c.** and **50c.**

Cape of Good Hope. 2 to 3 ft. A very fine and showy half-hardy bulb with tall spikes of large, bell-shaped white flowers; in summer. Should be taken up and stored in fall, same as Gladiolus bulbs.

HYPERICUM PYRAMIDATUM, (Great St. Johns-wort.) **25c.** and **$1.**

Northern States. 3 to 5 ft. A robust species, with flowers 2 to 3 in. across, which appear in summer. Very showy and fine for borders or shrubbery. For other species, see SHRUBS.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, (Hyssop.).....**25c.**

Southern Europe and Asia. 18 in. to 2 ft. This old Scriptural plant, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, is now quite rare. It makes a bushy tuft, with numerous spikes of blue flowers. Summer.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, ALBUS, (White-fl. Hyssop.) **25c.**

White variety of the above.

IPOMÆA LEPTOPHYLLA, (Slender-l'v'd Morn. Glory.) **30c.**

Rocky Mountains. 2 to 4 ft. An enormous root (when old), throws up much-branched stems, with neat, narrow leaves and a profusion of light-purple flowers. Slow in flowering, but is worth waiting for.

IBERIS, (Perennial Candy-tuft.)

The common Candy-tuft is one of the most popular among annual plants, and the perennial species would be equally valued were they generally known. They have a neat, bushy habit, dark, mostly evergreen leaves, and broad, flat clusters, which are either of the purest

white or, when they have been open for some days, tinged with pink or lilac. They are generally free flowering, completely covering the plant with bloom. The principal difference in the species or varieties is in the size and shape of the leaves and the size of the flowers. The foliage comes out brighter in spring if protected with a little litter during winter. Excellent plants for forcing. As they rarely produce seeds, they must be multiplied by cuttings. The following are the principal species. All flower in May and June, and last well.

IBERIS GIBRALTARICA, (Gibraltar Candy-tuft.)..... **30c.**
South of Spain. 9 to 12 in. The clusters and flowers are large, and turn purplish. Very fine.

IBERIS CORIFOLIA, (Coris-leaved C.)..... **25c.**
Sicily. 5 to 6 in. Neat, dwarf, and early, with a profusion of small heads; good foliage, and useful for edging. May, June.

IBERIS TENOREANA, (Tenore's C.)..... **25c.**
Italy. 3 to 6 in. Flowers white, changing to purplish. Light soil.

IRIS, (Flower-de-luce or Fleur-de-lis.)
A highly ornamental genus; those who only know it in the common Blue Flag of our meadows can have but little idea of the variety and brilliancy of the different species and varieties. They vary in size from 3 in. to 3 ft., and present the widest possible range in colors, which are beautifully contrasted, while the peculiar crape-like texture of the petals makes them very pleasing. Our collection, as will be seen from the list appended, is now very full, both in species and garden varieties. A portion of the species have bulbous roots, while the others have large, fleshy root-stocks. Unless they are designated as having bulbs, it will be understood that the following belong to the section with root-stocks. All succeed in good garden soil; the bulbous kinds need to be taken up and replanted every three or four years, as they tend to run too deep, while the others, from a tendency to grow out of the ground, need division and replanting about as often. Some of the dwarf kinds, like *I. pumila*, are used as edgings; other low-growing species are suited to the rock-work; some are at home on the borders of ponds and similar places; some for naturalization in the wild-garden; while others still have a delicacy and beauty which give them a claim to the choicest and most conspicuous place in the garden. Unless specified, any good garden soil will suit them.

IRIS ACUTIFOLIA, (Sharp-leaved Iris.)..... **75c.**
Caucasus. Dwarf. Recently introduced. The flowers present a singular combination of color, being brown, striped with rose. Border or rock-work in rich sandy soil.

IRIS ALATA, (Winged I.)..... **50c.**
Algiers. 6 to 8 in. Flowers long, pale blue, appearing in late autumn, much like *I. reticulata*. Fine for house culture. Border, or rock-work, in a warm sheltered place.

IRIS ATTICA, (Grecian I.)..... **50c.**
Greece. A dwarf species, with yellow flowers veined with purple.

IRIS CRISTATA, (Crested Dwarf I.) ..... **15c., $1.50** per doz.
Mts. of U. S. 3 to 6 in. Large pale-blue flowers, which last well, in May. This fine but rather rare native may be used as edging, may be planted where it will be naturalized, or wherever it will be effective.

IRIS CUPREA, (Copper-colored I.)..... **30c.**
Southern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers of a very singular color, being of a dull reddish brown.

IRIS FLORENTINA, (Florentine I.)..... **25c.**
Large fragrant white flowers, with a tinge of blue, and a bright yellow

beard. The root-stock of this furnishes the orris-root used in perfumery.

IRIS FŒTIDISSIMA, VARIEGATA, (Variegated Gladwin.) ..... **20c., $1.50** per doz.
Great Britain. 18 to 24 in. Leaves distinctly striped with creamy white; flowers some shade of purple. This variegated form of a common British species is used in Europe as a house plant, for the beauty of its foliage. The coral-red seeds are used for winter decorations.

IRIS GERMANICA, (German Iris.) ..... **25c., $2** per doz.
The ordinary form has violet-blue, very large flowers, but, by hybridizing it has given rise to the finest varieties, with a great range of beautiful combinations of color. We have a large number of named sorts, and in making up sets will give those as unlike as possible.

IRIS GULDENSTÆDTIANA, (Guldenstædt's I.) ..... **25c.**
Siberia. 3 ft. A tall and robust species, the stems of which bear about three large blue flowers.

IRIS HARTWEGII, (Hartweg's I.) ..... **35c., $3** per doz.
California. 6 to 12 in. A fine early species with yellow flowers, not likely to be hardy north of the Middle States, and should have a sheltered spot there.

IRIS HUNGARICA, (Hungarian I.) ..... **35c.**
Hungary. 1 ft. or less. A low-growing species, with violet-blue flowers that much resemble *Iris pumila.*

IRIS IBERICA, (Iberian I.) ..... **50c.**
Iberia. 4 to 12 in. Flowers in early summer, large, dull red marked with light lines, and an oval, velvety, black spot in the centre of each petal. A recently introduced species of great beauty, and well adapted to our climate.

IRIS JUNCEA, (Rush I.) ..... **40c.**
Southern Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Leaves long, very narrow, from a bulbous root. Flowers bright yellow, veined with violet, in spring. Well-drained, warm soil.

IRIS KÆMPFERI, (Kæmpfer's I.)
Japan. 3 to 4 ft. Dealers are not often charged with underpraising their plants, but an experienced cultivator, in the vicinity of Boston, writes to the effect that we have not set forth the merits of this Iris with sufficient enthusiasm; and gives it as his opinion that it is to be *the* popular hardy plant for some years to come. To those unacquainted with this Iris, we would say that the flowers are different in form from any of the ordinary kinds, being broad and flat; they are single and double, and present the greatest variety of color, from the purest white to the darkest shades of royal purple, through pinks and blues, with gold and other markings. We offer seedlings from the best European stock, and also named varieties, from the stock originally introduced from Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg. The named sorts are:

Daimio.—Dark pink, pencilled with white; medium height early.

Daibertz.—Deep indigo blue; semi-double; dwarf; medium early; first class.

Emperor of Japan.—Maroon; first class.

Empress of Japan.—Lavender, pencilled with white; tall, medium early; first class.

Fusiyama.—White, pencilled with purplish stripes, purple centre; tall; early; first class.

Ichibau.—Light reddish purple, pencilled with white; double; dwarf; medium early.

Imperial Standard.—Purplish pink, mottled with white; tall; early; first class.

Iyeyas.—Purplish blue; solid color; tall; early.

Minister Mori.—White, deeply laced with pink; early; first class.

Mr. Buchanan.—Light indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double; large; extra fine.

Mr. Chotars.—Light blue, striped and mottled with white; tall; early.

Murusaki.—Purple, wavy petals.

Otentosama.—Light purple, slightly mottled with white; tall; very early; handsome.

Pearl.—Pure white; tall; early; first class.

Perfection.—White, pencilled and mottled with purple; dwarf; medium early; fine.

Princess.—Lilac, finely pencilled with blue; double; dwarf; fine.

Professor Thurber.—Purplish blue, mottled and spotted with white, fine yellow eye; double; early; first class.

Robert Buist.—Dark indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double; first class.

Virginalis.—Double white; extra fine.

Water Nymph.—White, deeply laced and shaded with lavender; tall; early; distinct.

The above-named varieties we cannot send out until the coming fall, when they will be supplied at $1 each. We have other varieties of *Iris Kæmpferi* ready for immediate delivery, consisting of unnamed seedlings, which are sure to be satisfactory, and may prove quite equal to the named sorts. Unnamed seedlings, and a double white variety, we offer at 25 cts., $2.50 per doz.

IRIS OLBIENSIS, ALBA, (White Sardinian I.).....40c.
Sardinia. 1 ft. A small growing species, with large white, yellow-bearded flowers, in spring, which are produced in great abundance.

IRIS OLBIENSIS, CÆRULEA, (Blue Sardinian I.).....20c.
Flowers purplish blue and reddish purple. Early and free flowering.

IRIS OLBIENSIS, LUTEA, (Yellow Sardinian I.).....25c.
A very showy, yellow-flowered variety.

IRIS PAVONIA, (Peacock I.).....10c.
1 ft. A fine and showy species, with pure white flowers, marked with an intense blue spot on each petal. Summer.

IRIS PUMILA, (Dwarf Iris.)..... 25c.
Only 3 to 4 in. high; used for edgings; large, deep violet flowers.

IRIS RETICULATA, (Early Bulbous I.) .....50c.
Caucasus. 4 to 6 in. A most beautiful early, fragrant species, with large, rich purple flowers, veined with a darker shade. Fine for flowering in pots, if kept rather cool; should have a warm, sheltered, well-drained position out doors. Preferably planted in the fall, as it flowers so early in spring.

IRIS RETICULATA, var. KRELAGII, (Krelage's I.).....$1.
A fine deep purple variety of the above, netted with yellow.

IRIS RUTHENICA, (Pygmy I.).....25c.
Russia. Very dwarf, only 2 to 4 in. Flowers in early spring, fragrant bluish purple, netted with white. Same uses as *I. pumila* and other low-growing species.

IRIS SAMBUCINA, (Elder-scented I.).....25c.
One of the tallest. Yellow, violet, reddish purple and buff, variously combined in the flowers.

IRIS SIBIRICA, (Siberian I.).....**25c.**
Tall, with very narrow leaves. Flowers variegated with white and blue, and delicately veined.

IRIS SIBIRICA, var. HÆMATOPHYLLA.....**25c.**
Europe, etc. 1 to 3 ft. Flowers light blue, netted with white, and deep purple foliage.

IRIS SISYRINCHIUM.....**30c.**
A pretty dwarf species, with fragrant purple flowers with yellow spots; in early spring. Rock-work.

IRIS SUSIANA, (Mourning I.).....**40c.**
Asia Minor. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in early summer, of a beautiful blush, tinged with brown, and closely netted with dark lines. Should always have a warm, sheltered spot, with good drainage. May be put in sunny nooks in the rock-work.

IRIS TECTORUM, (Wall I.).....**50c.**
Japan. A recently introduced species, with deep blue flowers crested with white and lilac. Ready in the fall.

IRIS TENAX, (Tough-leaved I.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. A rare native species, having purple flowers, with white or yellow blotches and very stiff, narrow leaves. Borders.

IRIS TOLMIEANA, (Tolmie's I.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Utah, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers large, pale blue. A rare and desirable species new to our gardens,

IRIS TRIPETALA, (Three-petaled I.).....**75c.**
Southern States. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers large, without crests, and blue, variegated with yellow and purple. Ready in fall.

IRIS TUBEROSA, (Snake's-head I.).....**15c.**
Southern Europe. 12 to 15 in. An interesting but not very showy species, with rich velvety-black and green flowers.

IRIS VERNA, (Dwarf Spring I.).....**30c.**
Southern States. 3 to 6 in. A rare Southern species, with slender, grass-like leaves, and violet-blue flowers, in May.

IRIS XIPHIOIDES, (English I.).....**10c., $1** per doz.
Southern Europe. Stems 1 to 2 ft. high, from an egg-shaped bulb. Flowers large, appearing in June and July, and ranging in color through every shade of white, lavender, blue, and purple. Light, sandy soils.

IRIS XIPHIUM, (Spanish I.).....**10c., 75c.** per doz.
Spain. 18 to 30 in. Flowers fragrant, in May and June. This species presents a greater variety of color than the preceding. Like that, it forms a bulb, and both are best planted in the fall.

LATHYRUS GRANDIFLORUS, (Large-flowered Everlasting Pea.).....**30c.**
Southern Europe. 4 ft. Climber, or trailer, with handsome foliage and clusters of 2 to 3 very large rose-colored flowers, in summer.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, (Everlasting Pea.).....**30c.**
Europe. 6 ft. A valuable and much neglected plant; may be trained to a trellis, run over bushes, or trail upon the ground. Bright rose-colored flowers, 8 to 10 in a cluster. Nearly all summer.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, var. ALBUS, (White E. P.)..**35c.**
A variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers; valuable for cut-flowers. Capital plant.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, SPLENDENS, (Splendid E. P.) **25c.**
A fine, showy variety of the foregoing.

LATHYRUS OCHROLEUCUS, (Yellow E. P.).....**25c.**
Western States. 1 to 3 ft. A slender, climbing species, with yellowish white flowers. Dry soil, with a support to climb upon.

LATHYRUS SIBTHORPII, (Sibthorp's E. P.).....**30c.**
3 ft. Flowers of a delicate rose-purple, and plant of a slender, climbing habit. Well suited for rock-work, or border, where it can have support. Most of the Everlasting Peas have large roots, and, if left undisturbed, they improve with age.

LEUCOCRINUM MONTANUM, (White Crinum.)
15c., $1.50 per doz.
Rocky Mountains, Colorado. 3 to 6 in. A new and very pretty hardy alpine, with snow-white, fragrant flowers in early spring. After flowering the leaves soon die away. Rock-work, in a moist soil, or border where it will not be disturbed.

LEWISIA REDIVIVA, (Spatlum.).....**30c.**
Rocky Mountains. 2 to 3 in. A very large root, bears a cluster of narrow fleshy leaves, and a rose-colored flower 1½ in. across, on short stems. The fleshy roots eaten by the Indians. Dry rock-work. June.

LIATRIS, (Blazing Star, Gay Feather.)
A North American genus of very showy plants. They have tuberous roots, straight stems, and generally very narrow leaves; the upper part of the stem being crowded with flowers to form a long, dense spike of some shade of purple. They are much prized in Europe, and should be better known here, as few flowers are more effective. Western and Southern States. All flower in late summer, or early autumn.

LIATRIS ELEGANS, (Elegant Blazing Star.).....**25c.**
S. States. 18 in. to 2 ft. Spike 12 in. long, of a pyramidal form.

LIATRIS PUNCTATA, (Dotted B. S.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Ark. and Tex. 2 to 3 ft. Spike dense, 6 to 10 in. Reddish purple. Named from the minute dots on the leaves. New in cultivation.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA, (Kansas Gay Feather.)..**25c.**
Prairies of the Far West. 3 to 5 ft. Spike 10 to 20 in. long, very dense, (the long specific name meaning *dense spike*), and cylindrical. In exposed places needs a stake.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA, (Membranous-scaled B.S.).....**25c.**
Eastern and Western States. 2 to 4 ft. Heads of flowers larger than in the preceding.

LIATRIS SPICATA, (Spiked B. S.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Western and Southern States. 2 to 4 ft. Spike 6 to 15 in. long. Purple.

We will send one of each of the above species of Liatris for $1.

LILIUM, (Lilies.)
Lilies are among the oldest garden plants. Many who peruse this catalogue can recollect the time when the White, the Turk's-Cap and the Tiger lilies were the only kinds in common cultivation. Many others can remember what a sensation was produced by the introduction of the Japan lilies, which gave an impetus to lily-culture that has not yet subsided.

In offering a selection of lilies for general cultivation we are met by an immense number, and where all are so good it becomes difficult to say which shall be left out. We give here the leading kinds, with notes as to their behavior with us.

THE CULTURE OF LILIES.

The soil should be deep and well drained. The best is a sandy soil into which leaf-mould, or well-weathered peat or muck, and a good

share of well-decomposed manure have been incorporated. If the soil can be trenched to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, working in these materials, all the better. In planting the bulbs a great mistake is made in setting them too shallow. All except the very small bulbs should be at least 6 inches deep. It is a good plan in planting to put a handful of sand below and around the bulb. The best results with the tall-growing kinds are attained by planting the bulbs among shrubs, especially in beds of Rhododendrons. The exceptional success with bulbs planted in such situations is due to the fact that the ground is thoroughly well prepared for the shrubs, and is then completely shaded by them. Where it is not practicable to plant lilies in such places, a similar result may be attained by heavily mulching the soil over the bulbs with bog-hay, cut straw, forest leaves, or whatever mulching material is convenient. Success in lily-culture depends upon keeping the bulbs as cool as possible during our hot summers. Another important point is, when the bulbs are once well established, to leave them undisturbed, and they will grow stronger, and flower more freely, year after year. While all that are offered here are perfectly hardy, it is advisable to cover the soil above them with littery manure in fall. In spring the coarser parts of this are to be removed, and the fine manure that may be left is to be carefully forked in to incorporate it with the soil.

In the following list will be found old and well-known lilies as well as those not before offered in this country. We are constantly adding to our collection all that are introduced abroad, but we do not offer these new kinds until they have been tested and approved by us.

Our native species are quite as desirable in the garden as any others. Those who wish to procure these or the older Japanese and other sorts in quantities can have special terms by the hundred or thousand on application.

LILIUM AURATUM, (Golden-banded Lily.)...**50c.** and **$1** each.
Japan. 2 to 5 ft. Flowers white, sometimes a foot across, with rich maroon spots, and a golden yellow band through the centre of each petal—a really magnificent species, which rarely succeeds in ordinary culture. Planted deeply, where the soil will be shaded during the summer, it usually gives fine results. In the open ground, unless mulched, it rarely flowers after the first season.

LILIUM BATEMANNIÆ, (Bateman's L.)..... .....**$2.50** each.
Japan. 3 to 4 ft. Flowers produced in umbels of 4 to 12, deep apricot tint, and unspotted. New, but closely allied to *L. Leichtlini.*

LILIUM CANADENSE, (Wild Yellow L.).....**15c., $1.50** per doz.
Northern U. S. 2 to 5 ft. A showy native species, producing one to five nodding flowers, yellow or orange, spotted with brown. Improved by cultivation; has had 20 flowers to the stem. June, July.

LILIUM CANADENSE, RUBRUM, (Wild Red L.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
A red-flowered form of the preceding.

LILIUM CANADENSE, OREGONENSE, (Wild Oregon L.)
50c., $4.50 per doz.
A showy variety of our common wild lily. Plant 10 to 12 in. deep.

LILIUM CANDIDUM, (White L.)..... .....**25c.**
Asia. 3 to 4 ft. The best known of lilies; needs no description. Though it has been cultivated for about 300 years, no recent introductions have taken its place in popular esteem. It has long been regarded as the emblem of purity, and the most delightful fragrance is added to its beauty. When this and other lilies are used for cut-flowers, the anthers should be removed to keep the pollen from dusting the petals. Summer.

LILIUM CANDIDUM, STRIATUM, (Striped White L.) 50c.
Gardens. A variety of the preceding, with spots and stripes of red.

LILIUM CATESBÆI, (Catesby's, or Southern Red L.) 30c., $3 per doz.
Southern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. A native species, rare and difficult to procure. The scarlet flowers are spotted with dark purple and yellow on the inside. At the north, the bulbs will require a cold frame, or other protection, in winter.

LILIUM CONCOLOR ..... 75c., $7.50 per doz.
Japan. 1 ft. Flowers scarlet, spotted with black.

LILIUM CONCOLOR, var. CORIDION ..... 75c., $7.50 per doz.
A rare variety of the last, with yellow flowers spotted with brown.

LILIUM EXCELSUM, (Buff L.) ..... 50c., $5 per doz.
4 to 6 ft. Slender stems, surmounted by a cluster of several nankeen-colored flowers, with a shade of red, and delicately fragrant.

LILIUM HANSONI, (Hanson's L.) ..... $3 each.
A distinct and rare species, with small orange-yellow flowers, spotted with brown. The divisions of the flower, or petals, have a remarkably thick texture, which makes them very enduring.

LILIUM JAPONICUM, BROWNII, (Brown's L.) ..... $2 each.
This *L. Brownii* of some catalogues, is nearly allied to *L. longiflorum*, but much taller, reaching 3 to 4 ft., and bearing one to four large bell-shaped flowers, tinged on the outside with brownish purple.

LILIUM JAPONICUM, KRAMERI, (Kramer's L.) 75c., $7.50 per doz.
2 ft. The flowers are suffused with a delicate pink. Very fine.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM, (Long-flowered L.) ..... 30c.
Japan. 10 to 20 in. Foliage bright green; flowers 1 to 3 at the top of the stem, and set almost horizontally; 4 to 6 in. long, funnel-shape, pure white, and very fragrant. Summer. The bulbs should only be transplanted in spring; if moved in fall they are apt to be lost.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM, EXIMIUM, (Select Long-flowered L.) ..... 75c., $8 per doz.
Japan. 10 to 18 in. The flowers, as in the typical form, are pure white, but in this variety their divisions—or petals, as they are usually called, are broader, and of a thicker substance.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM, TAKISEMÆ, (Takisema's L.) 50c.
This differs from the ordinary *L. longiflorum*, only in having somewhat larger flowers, of a remarkably pure white.

LILIUM PARVUM, (Small-flowered L.) ..... 75c, $7.50 per doz.
California. The small flowers are orange scarlet, shading to yellow, and spotted with purplish brown. This like other Californian lilies should be planted in well-drained soil, at a depth of 10 to 12 inches.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM, (Wild Orange-red L.) ..... 25c.
United States. 2 to 3 ft. Produces one to three very showy flowers of a vermilion color, spotted with black. July.

LILIUM POMPONIUM, (Turban L.) ..... 35c.
Siberia. 1 to 2 ft. In early summer bears a cluster of flowers, which are recurved after the manner of the common "Turk's-Cap" lily. The flowers are red, dotted with black.

LILIUM POMPONIUM, GIGANTEUM, (Large Turban L.) 35c.
Flowers larger than in the type, orange colored, and dotted with black.

LILIUM POMPONIUM, LUTEUM, (Yellow Turban L.) .25c.
Differs from the type, in having yellow flowers with black dots.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM, (Japan L.) .....
Japan. 2 to 4 ft. The finest of all lilies, often called *L. lancifolium.* Flowers 1 to 10 at the top of each stem, according to size, and age of the plant, 4 to 5 in. across, the petals curved back, the surface covered with projections, giving it a very rich appearance. Very fragrant. Give a rich soil, and do not disturb the bulbs until they become crowded, and the plant will reach an astonishing size and beauty. Some well-marked varieties are given below.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM, ALBUM, (White J. L.) .50c., $5 per doz.
Differs from the above in having its flowers without colored spots, but pure white.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM, ROSEUM, (Rose-colored J. L.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
This has flowers of a pale rose-color.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM, RUBRUM, (Red J. L.) 25c., $2.50 per doz.
A variety with red flowers.

LILIUM SUPERBUM, (Am. Turk's-cap L.) ...20c., $2 per doz.
United States. 3 to 7 ft. A native, but when once well established in a rich spot, with a pyramidal cluster of 30 or 40 flowers, nothing can be finer. Should be planted in a well-drained soil.

LILIUM SUPERBUM, CAROLINIANUM, (Carolina Turk's-cap L.) .....75c., $7.50 per doz.
A smaller plant than the foregoing, being only 2 or 3 ft. high, with a pyramidal raceme of similar flowers. Same as *L. Carolinianum.*

LILIUM SZOVITZIANUM ..... $2, $20 per doz.
3 to 5 ft. high. A recent and very showy species. Flowers large, citron-yellow, and spotted with black. Fragrant.

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM, (Slender-leaved L.) .25, 50, and 75c.
Caucasus. 12 to 15 in. A most interesting species, with very narrow leaves and flowers large for the size of the delicate plant. Brilliant scarlet, with reflexed petals. Needs a warm and sheltered spot. May be planted at the base of the rock-work.

LILIUM THOMPSONIANUM, (Thompson's L.) .....50c.
Himalayas. 18 to 36 in. Flowers in long spikes, of a rich purple color, and when fully expanded 3 to 4 in. across. Should be planted in a very porous, sandy soil, so that no water will collect and remain around the roots.

LILIUM THUNBERGIANUM, (Thunberg's L.) 20c., $2 per doz.
Japan. 18 to 24 in. Flowers 1 to 6 at the top of the stem; very open bell-shape, orange colored; often called *L. aurantiacum.* July.

LILIUM THUNBERGIANUM, CITRINUM, (Yellow Thunberg's L.) .....25c.
This differs from the type in having apricot-yellow flowers.

LILIUM THUNBERGIANUM, VENUSTUM, (Beautiful Thunberg's L.) .....50c.
This has orange-colored flowers with darker spots.

LILIUM TIGRINUM, FL. PL., (Double Tiger L.)
15c., $1.50 per doz.
Flowers orange-red with black spots, and very double. None of the double lilies are handsome when the flowers are examined individually, but in the mass and at a short distance they produce a fine effect in the way of color, and this is the finest.

LILIUM TIGRINUM, SPLENDENS, (Splendid Tiger L.) **15c., $1.50** per doz.
Differs from the ordinary form in having orange-scarlet flowers with large crimson spots. A fine improvement over the usual form.

LILIUM UMBELLATUM, (Umbelled L.) ..... **30c.**
Southern Europe. 1½ to 2½ ft. Flowers 3 to 10 in an upright cluster at the top of the stem, bright red with numerous small black spots. Very showy. Summer.

LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM, (Washington L.) **50c., $5** per doz.
Oregon and other parts of the Pacific Coast. 2 to 3 ft. The fragrant flowers when they first open are white, but with age they become of a lilac—or even crimson color as they fade. This has rarely succeeded at the East, and is more cultivated in England than with us. In common with all the lilies from the Pacific Coast, this should be planted deeper than other species. If planted deep, in well-drained soil, and heavily mulched during summer, it will produce its very handsome flowers.

LINARIA ALPINA, (Alpine Toad-flax.) ..... **30c.**
Alps and Pyrenees. 3 to 6 in. Dense tufts of bluish silvery foliage, bear a profusion of violet-colored flowers, each with a bright golden-yellow eye. Alpine, but does well in a common border. Very fine.

LINNÆA BOREALIS, (Twin-flower.) ..... **35c.**
Northern U. S. and Europe. Dedicated to Linnæus. Prostrate, forming an evergreen mat of small rounded leaves; bell-shaped, purple and white, fragrant flowers in pairs, in June. An excellent plant for rock-work, but will grow in any partly shady place in well-drained, sandy soil. It may also be grown in pots of sandy peat.

LINOSYRIS VULGARIS, (Goldilocks.) ..... **25c.**
Europe. 12 to 24 in. Numerous erect stems, with narrow, dark-green leaves, terminated by dense clusters of bright-yellow flowers. Valuable for its late blooming. August to November.

LINUM CAMPANULATUM, (Yellow Flax.) ..... **25c., $2** per doz.
Central Europe. 12 to 18 in. Large, showy yellow flowers which open during the morning sunshine, in summer. Borders in light soil; also grown as a greenhouse plant. This is sometimes called *L. flavum*.

LINUM PERENNE, (Perennial Flax.) ..... **25c.**
Far West, and also Europe. 12 to 18 in. Forms tufts, with narrow foliage, and the bright-blue flowers, an inch or more across, are on such slender stalks that they appear to float in the air. All summer.

LINUM PROVINCIALE ..... **25c., $2** per doz.
12 to 16 in. Flowers blue and showy. Fine for rock-work and borders.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS, (Cardinal-flower.) .. **20c., $2** per doz.
United States. 1 to 3 ft. This is well known as perhaps the most brilliantly colored of all our native plants. The intense scarlet of its flowers in July, is equalled by but few exotics. As it naturally grows in wet places, but few think of transferring it to the garden, yet like many other swamp plants, it succeeds perfectly in good garden soil, that is not too stiff and clayey.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, (Great Blue L.) .... **20c., $2** per doz.
Grows in similar situations with the above, and, like that, is well worth cultivating. It has larger flowers than the preceding, of a clear blue color, of different shades. European cultivators have produced hybrids between this and the above, but we have seen none preferable to the native species.

LOTUS CORNICULATUS, fl. pl., (Double Bird's-foot Trefoil.) ..... **30c., $2.50** per doz.

Europe. A prostrate spreading plant, forming a dense mat of dark green foliage, from which arise, all summer, slender stems, bearing small clusters of bright yellow flowers, often tinged with red.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS, (Many-leaved Lupine.) ..... **25c.**

California. 3 to 4 ft. Leaves with 13 to 15 divisions; a long raceme of blue or purple flowers. Can only be transplanted well, when small.

LYCHNIS ALPINA, (Alpine Lychnis.) ..... **20c., $2** per doz.

Northern Europe. 2 to 4 in. A beautiful dwarf plant, with close heads of small pink flowers, in summer. Rock-work in sandy soil.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, (Scarlet Lychnis or Maltese Cross.) ..... **30c.**

Russia. 2 to 3 feet. This is one of the oldest, as it is one of the most brilliant of hardy garden plants. After nearly three centuries of popularity, it has been crowded aside by "novelties" that, whatever their other merits, are much less showy than this excellent old plant. This, and its varieties, will grow in any good garden soil, and give an abundance of flowers in June and July.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, fl. pl., (Double Scarlet Lychnis.) ..... **50c.**

A rather rare, double-flowered variety of the above.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, ALBA, (White Scarlet Lychnis.) ..... **20c., $2** per doz.

A variety of the common Scarlet Lychnis, with white flowers.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, CARNEA, (Flesh-colored Scarlet Lychnis.) ..... **20c., $2** per doz.

A variety of the above, with flesh-colored flowers.

LYCHNIS LAGASCÆ, (Rock Lychnis.) ..... **30c.**

Pyrenees. 3 to 6 in. A showy alpine plant, with bright rose-colored flowers with white centres, about three-fourths of an inch across, in summer. Fine for borders, as well as rock-work.

LYCHNIS VISCARIA, SPLENDENS, (German Catch-fly.) **25c.**

Europe. 12 to 18 in. A very showy bright red-flowered variety of the species. Light sandy soil, or slopes of rock-work.

LYCHNIS VISCARIA, fl. pl., ... **50c.**

A double-flowered variety of the above.

LYSIMACHIA CLETHROIDES, (Clethra-like Loose-strife.) **25c., $2.50** per doz.

Japan. 1½ to 2 ft. The stems are terminated by a long and dense spike of pure white flowers, which is gracefully curved at the apex. The lanceolate leaves in fall assume autumnal colors of red and yellow, and remain showy until hard frosts. Aug., Sept.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, (Money-wort, or Creeping Charlie.) ..... **25c.**

Europe. Prostrate, rooting at every joint, and forming a dense mat several feet across. The small round leaves bear bright yellow flowers in their axils all summer. An old but useful plant. Excellent to carpet the ground beneath shrubs, or for rustic vases and baskets.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, var. AUREA ..... **25c.**

A variety of the above with leaves of an uniform yellow color. Very bright in spring, and holds pretty well.

LYTHRUM ALATUM, (Winged Loose-strife.) 20c., $2 per doz.
Western U. S. 3 to 4 ft. Flowers small, of a beautiful purple, produced in summer. Sandy garden soil.

MARSHALLIA CÆSPITOSA, (Tufted M.)..... 20c., $2 per doz.
Southwestern U. S. 12 to 15 in. Narrow foliage, and a dense cluster of small flesh-colored flowers; useful for cutting.

MELICA ALTISSIMA, (Tall Melic-Grass.)..... 25c.
Siberia. 4 ft. A useful addition to our ornamental grasses.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS, VARIEGATA, (Var. Balm.).. 25c.
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. A form of a well-known aromatic herb, with leaves distinctly marked with white, and when kept low by cutting, is useful for edgings. Grown for its foliage only.

MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA, (Oblong-leaved Lungwort.) 25c., $2 per doz.
Oregon, etc. 3 to 6 in. A very rare and beautiful alpine species, with numerous blue flowers, appearing in March and April. Rock-work.

MERTENSIA PANICULATA, (Panicled L.)..30c., $3 per doz.
Oregon, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers purplish blue, half an inch long, in July. Borders in rich soil.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA, (Virginia L.)..... 30c.
United States. 1 to 2 ft. Leaves of a tender glaucous green. Flowers in gracefully drooping racemes, an inch or more long, and of the most beautiful blue. The plant dies down soon after flowering. The roots should seldom be disturbed, as when well established they flower more abundantly. Though a "native," one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation. May, June.

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES, (Michaux's Bell-flower.) 30c., $3 per doz.
Levant. 3 to 6 ft. A tall plant with rough leaves, and a panicle of drooping, eight-parted flowers, which are 3 in. or more across, white, tinged with purple. Summer.

MICROMERIA DOUGLASII, (Yerba Buena.)..... 25c.
Oregon, etc. A pretty trailer, with neat foliage, and small purplish flowers. Moist shaded spots, or under trees.

MILLA HYACINTHINA..... 10c., $1 per doz.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. A bulb with narrow leaves, and umbels of white flowers with greenish mid-veins. Rich soils, or on rock-work.

MIMULUS CARDINALIS, (Cardinal Monkey-flower.)..25c.
Oregon, and California. 2 to 3 ft. Leaves very pale green and viscid, with large scarlet flowers; very showy. This plant has proved hardy with us in light sandy soils, and it is so showy that it is well worth growing. Cuttings root readily in the fall, and it may be used effectively for a house-plant.

MONARDA DIDYMA, (Bee-balm, or Oswego Tea.)...25c.
An old and well-known garden plant, but not the less valuable. Its stems 2 to 3 ft. high, bear heads of scarlet flowers. June to August.

MORINA LONGIFOLIA, (Whorl-flower.)..... 35c.
Nepaul. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers in crowded whorls, white in the bud, afterwards changing to a beautiful rose. In rich, light soil in the border.

MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES, (Grape Hyacinth.)..... 10 c.
Europe. 5 to 8 in. Flowers deep blue and white, in early spring; the dense racemes resemble miniature clusters of grapes. Fragrance very delicate; the plant being known to many as "Baby's-breath." Best moved and planted in the fall, in any good soil.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS, (Alpine Forget-me-not.)...25c.
Mountains of Europe. 3 to 6 in. The Forget-me-nots are favorite spring flowers, producing a profusion of modest bloom, of a pleasing shade of blue, with a yellowish eye. This is very dwarf and compact, while its flowers are as large as in any. May to July.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS, NANA.....25c.
A dwarfer-growing variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS, ROSEA.....25c.
Rose-colored variety of the same.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, (Poet's Narcissus.) 20c., $2 per doz.
Southern Europe. 12 to 15 in. One of the oldest garden plants, and worthy of a place anywhere. The stems bear usually a single flower of the purest white, with a cup in the centre, edged with a line of scarlet; very fragrant. May be potted in the fall to be forced. May.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA, (White Water Lily.)..25c., $2 per doz.
A well-known hardy aquatic, with large fragrant white flowers. Where there is a pond or slow stream this may be readily grown. Tie a stone to the plant sufficiently heavy to sink and anchor it, and it will soon become well established. It may also be grown in a tub of water; half of a barrel set in the ground will answer. First, one third fill the tub with swamp muck, or leaf mould; set the plant in this, with stones to keep it in place, then fill up with water, which is to be supplied from time to time as needed. Before freezing weather, turn off the water and put the tub with its contents in a cool cellar. Other aquatics may be grown in a similar manner.

ŒNOTHERA MISSOURIENSIS, (Mo. Evening Primrose.).....25c., $2 per doz.
Southwestern U. S. Prostrate, with grayish foliage, and large, yellow, orange-veined flowers, 4 to 5 in. across, opening towards evening.

ŒNOTHERA SPECIOSA, (Tall White E. P.)..25c., $2 per doz.
Texas, etc. 6 to 12 in. A very large, fragrant-flowered species, the white petals of which become rosy-purple when fading. Borders in ordinary, or poor soil.

OMPHALODES VERNA, (Creeping Forget-me-not.) 25c., $2 per doz.
Southern Europe. 4 to 6 in. A bright-green mat of foliage, from which arise numerous stems, bearing clusters of small forget-me-not like flowers, of the most lovely blue, with a white eye. Early spring.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS, (Showy Orchis.).....30c.
Eastern States. 4 to 8 in. A beautiful dwarf member of the Orchid family. Flowers pink-purple, with a white lip. Plant in rich, shady soil. Other species often called *Orchis* are given as *Habenaria*.

ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM, (Star of Bethlehem.) 20c., $2 per doz.
Europe. 6 to 9 in. An old garden favorite, opening its umbels of satiny-white flowers at 11 o'clock, and closing them at 3. May, June.

OPUNTIA RAFINESQUII, (Western Prickly Pear.).....20c.
Northern and Western States. Forming broad mats 6 to 10 in. high. A hardy Cactus, with broad, flattened, very spiny stems, and yellowish flowers, often with a reddish centre. Rock-work or any place not wet.

OROBUS VERNUS, (Spring-Bitter-Vetch.).....30c.
Southern Europe. 10 to 18 in. The pea-shaped flowers, produced on nodding stalks, at first are purple and green, but change to blue. A charming border plant. May, June.

OXALIS OREGANA, (Oregon Wood Sorrel.) 15c., $1.50 per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 6 in. A pretty species, with a creeping root-stock, and white or rose-colored flowers, which are often veined with purple. Shady, moist positions and on rock-work.

OXALIS VIOLACEA, (Violet Wood Sorrel.) 15c., $1.50 per doz.
Southern U. S. 5 to 9 in. This has a scaly bulb, and several violet-colored flowers on each stem. Fine for rock-work, and for the border in rich soil.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI, (Lambert's O.)...30c., $3 per doz.
Minnesota, Texas, etc. 6 to 10 in. Plants grow in tufts, with white, silky leaves, and short spikes of bright purple flowers.

PACHYSANDRA PROCUMBENS, (Mountain Spurge.) 30c.
Alleghanies. 6 to 8 in. A rare native prostrate plant, with nearly evergreen leaves, and small spikes of early, purplish and white flowers. One of the earliest plants to appear in bloom. March to May.

PÆONIA BROWNII, (Brown's Pæony.)...35c., $3.50 per doz.
Mts. of Cal. and Oregon. 10 to 18 in. A rare native species, with thick, pinnate leaves, and showy, leathery, dark-red flowers. Moist, rich garden soil.

PÆONIA TENUIFOLIA, fl.pl., (Double Slender Pæony.) $1.
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Leaves cut into very delicate, fine divisions; flowers large, early, crimson red. A very showy plant; rare in this country. Borders in rich soil.

PANICUM VIRGATUM, (Tall Panic-Grass.)..25c. and 50c.
United States. 4 to 6 ft. A fine, stately grass, forming large tufts, with, in summer, ample airy panicles of small flowers. Useful for working into winter grass bouquet.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE, var. BRACTEATUM, (Oriental Poppy.).....25c.
Caucasus. 2 to 3 ft. One of the showiest of perennials, with flowers 4 to 6 in. across, of a bright deep scarlet, with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal. Ordinary garden soil.

PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS, (Blackberry Lily.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
China. 3 to 4 ft. Iris-like foliage; orange-colored flowers, spotted with crimson; the cluster of seeds when the capsule opens, is exposed, and appears like a large ripe blackberry.

PARNASSIA ASARIFOLIA, (Grass of Parnassus.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Mountains of Virginia, etc. 10 to 16 in. A pretty, autumn blooming plant, with yellowish-white flowers veined with green. Shady, moist spots, margins of ponds, etc.

PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA, (Carolina G. of P.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Eastern States. 12 to 18 in. Similar to the above, but with smaller flowers. Same treatment.

PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA, (Fringed G. of P.).....50c.
Oregon. 8 to 12 in. Flowers smaller than in the above, and beautifully fringed. Same situations as above.

PARONYCHIA DICHOTOMA, (Forked Whitlow-wort.) 30c.
Southern States. 6 to 12 in. Leaves narrow, awl-shaped, with yellowish flowers having a white disk at the base. Sandy soil.

PENTSTEMON ACUMINATUS, (Acute-leaved P.).....25c.
Texas, etc. 6 to 20 in. A pretty species with lilac-colored flowers, changing to violet, and nearly an inch in length. Borders in light soil, or on rock-work. The florists' hybrid Pentstemons are brilliant, but not hardy plants. Those offered here are fine and perfectly hardy near New York.

PENTSTEMON BARBATUS, var. TORREYI, (Torrey's P.) 25c.
Southern Rocky Mts. 3 to 5 ft. Greatly superior to the typical form, often cultivated as *Chelone barbata*. Luxuriant foliage, with a long panicle of flowers of bright scarlet. Fine and showy. All summer.

PENTSTEMON COBÆA, (Cobæa-fl'd P.).30c., $2.50 per doz.
Southwestern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. This species is still rare in cultivation. The fox-glove-like flowers, 2 in., or more, long, in a long spike are purple striped with white. Summer.

PENTSTEMON COBÆA, var. PURPUREA, (Purple-fl'd P.) 35c.
A very distinct and handsome, dark-purple flowered variety. This is one of the most showy of the genus, and well worthy of general cultivation. Borders in light sandy soil.

PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS, (Large-fl'd P.) 30c., $2.50 per doz.
Far West. 2 to 3 ft. Thick, smooth, very pale leaves; the bell-shaped flowers as large as in the preceding, and of a lilac-purple. Should be divided often, to keep it in good condition. Summer.

PENTSTEMON HALLII, (Hall's P.).....25c.
Colorado. 6 to 10 in. A beautiful alpine species with simple racemes of bluish-purple flowers. Partially shaded positions; especially suited for the rock-garden.

PENTSTEMON MENZIESII, (Menzies' P.) 25c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon. 6 to 12 in. A half-shrubby species, with thick, leathery leaves, and violet-blue, or pink, flowers an inch or more long. The border or rock-work in moist soil.

PENTSTEMON MURRAYANUS, (Murray's P.) 30c., $3 per doz.
Texas. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers deep scarlet, about two inches long in spikes. Very showy, and perfectly hardy. Borders in rich soil.

PENTSTEMON PUMILUS, (Low P.).....25c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon. 1 to 4 in. A very dwarf alpine species, with only a few blue flowers, about three-fourths of an inch long. A moist place on the rock-work.

PENTSTEMON SECUNDIFLORUS, (One-sided P.)....30c.
Far West. 2 to 3 ft. Rare, and not before offered in this country. The purple flowers are numerous, and in a one-sided raceme, which gives its specific name. Summer, and lasts long in flower.

PHLEUM PRATENSE, VAR., (Var. Timothy-grass.).20c.
A form of a well-known meadow grass, with handsomely striped leaves. Should not be allowed to flower.

PHLOMIS TUBEROSA, (Jerusalem Sage.)..... ...25c.
Europe. 3 to 5 ft. A tall and vigorous plant, with dense whorls of purple flowers. Borders among the tall-growing perennials. Very showy in summer.

PHLOX AMŒNA, (Lovely Phlox.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
Southern States. 6 to 12 in. A very pretty species, with pinkish-purple flowers in spring. Very desirable for the border, or the rock-work.

PHLOX DIVARICATA, (Spreading P.).....**30c.**
Western U. S. 10 to 15 in. Stems spreading, and bearing a loose cluster of lilac or lavender-blue flowers, sometimes nearly white. May.

PHLOX DOUGLASII, (Douglas' P.).....**50c.**
Oregon. A dwarf tufted alpine species, with whitish-purple flowers. Rare, and fine for the rock-work.

PHLOX MACULATA, (Spotted P.).....**25c.**
Western States. 1 to 2 ft. A very showy species with pinkish-purple flowers in large pyramidal panicles. Borders, in rich soil.

PHLOX PILOSA, (Hairy P.).....**30c.**
United States. 12 to 18 in. A free flowering species, with hairy stems and leaves, with clusters of rose-red or pink-purple flowers. May.

PHLOX REPTANS, (Creeping P.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
Western U. S. 4 to 8 in. A neat dwarf, prostrate species, with clusters of showy rose-purple flowers. May, June.

PHLOX SPECIOSA, (Showy P.).....**50c.**
Oregon. 10 to 18 in. Flowers rose-pink or white, often an inch in diameter. Well-drained garden soils.

PHLOX SUBULATA, (Moss-pink.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
United States. Prostrate, forming dense tufts only 3 in. high. The spreading stems, with narrow, awl-shaped leaves, give the whole plant a moss-like appearance that suggests its common name. The pinkish flowers with a darker centre are so abundant as to completely cover the plant. April, May. There are several varieties which have received distinct names. Among these we have:

PHLOX SUBULATA, var. NIVALIS, (White M. P.)
20c., $2 per doz.
Differing from the preceding only in having pure white flowers.

PHLOX SUBULATA, var. (Southern M. P.) 20c., $1.75 per doz.
A very marked variety from Southern Georgia, with fine purple flowers, and of a very neat habit. Well worth growing. Generally flowers both in spring and fall.

PHLOXES—GARDEN. (French Lilac.)..... **25c., $2** per doz.
Hybrids from American species. 1 to 4 ft. We are each year more strongly impressed with the great merit of the hybrid garden Phloxes. These are among the most showy of all perennials. The original species, *Phlox paniculata, P. maculata*, and others, have been so hybridized and crossed that their parentage is quite lost sight of. The hybrids rank as florists' flowers, and each year adds to the already long list of named varieties. The height varies from one to four feet, and the foliage from narrow and shining, to broad and dull. The flowers are produced in an ample pyramidal panicle, often six inches across, and continue in bloom for two or three months. The colors, shades, and markings, are innumerable. Of the self-colored (i.e. all of one color), there are pure white, cream, salmon, rose, lilac, carmine, purple, violet and crimson, in various shades. In some of the varieties two or more colors are combined in the same flower, either beautifully shaded, or with a distinct centre of one color, and the rest of the flower of another, and there are handsomely striped varieties. The earlier sorts flower late in June, or early in July, others in August and September. The plants increase in size very rapidly, and in two years form large clumps. A selection of these alone would furnish a garden in the

most brilliant manner. When we consider the great size of the flower clusters, the wide range of colors, and the exceeding delicacy of some, as contrasted with the intense brilliancy of others, it will be admitted that no class of plants excel them in utility. We have recently added to our already large collection all the finest of the new varieties of European gardens. The following list, which comprises but a portion of our collection, will give an idea of their great variety in color, etc.

Adonis.—White, shaded with lilac, darker centre.
Agrippa.—Flesh color, violet and white centre.
Algernon Swinburne.—Magenta rose, lively rose centre.
Amphion.—Medium flower, well made, vermilion orange.
Antoinette Six.—Slate violet, purple centre.
Argus.—Wine red, more deep centre, very fine.
Arioste.—Well-made flower, pale salmon-rose, violet carmine centre; fine.
Arlequin.—White, striped with light carmine.
Atalante.—Carmine and fiery pink, more lively centre.
Atropurpurea.—Dark purplish red, nearly black.
Auréole.—Lively lilac, striped with white.
Bassus.—Large flower, white, shaded with lilac, violet centre.
Belle Pyramide.—Rose, purple centre, compact pyramid.
Bijou.—Clear lilac rose, centre of a deeper color.
Boule de Neige.—Pure white.
Brilliant.—Deep red, tinted with cochineal red.
Calliope.—Fiery red, shaded with salmon, scarlet centre.
Caméléon.—Purple, with fine white spots.
Centaure.—Rosy lilac, purple centre.
Chapelard.—Copper-red, very bright centre.
Chloris.—Lilac, tinted with violet; carmine centre.
Clio.—Large flower, clear mauve.
Coccinea.—Very sparkling cochineal-red.
Commissaire Gallet.—White, large carmine centre.
Comtesse de Bresson.—White, centre very bright red.
Comtesse de Chambord.—Salmon-white, purple centre.
Cornélie.—White, shaded with lilac, purplish rose centre.
Croix d'Honneur.—Rosy mauve, each petal being margined with white; very fine.
Crozy Fils.—Large flower, slate violet, of good form.
Crystal Palace.—White, lightly flesh-colored, large lively rose centre.
Danaé.—White, bright red centre.
Denfert.—Wine ground, purple centre.
Député Berlet.—Scarlet, purple centre.
Dr. Lacroix.—Very fine red, tinged with violet; beautiful variety.
Dr. Parnot.—Lively salmon-carmine.
Ère Nouvelle.—Large lively rose, dwarf.
Espérance.—Porcelain white, purple centre.
Eugéne Immer.—White, lilac centre.
Fascination.—Satiny rose, very large carmine centre.
Figaro.—Beautiful clear rose, deep carmine centre.
Fortunio.—Dark rose, large, bright red centre.
Fournaise.—Fiery red, crimson centre.
Frédéric Soulié.—Salmon rose, large carmine rose centre.
Gambetta.—Large lively crimson, deep purple centre.
Hébé.—Enormous panicle, aurora rose, fiery red centre.
Henri Brisson.—Scarlet, very fine flower.
Henri Martin.—Pure white, large purplish violet centre.
Hybrida.—Pink with lilac tinge.
Indépendace.—Dwarf, very pure white.
Irène.—Cochineal red.
Ixion.—Very lively scarlet, rich coloring.
Jules Favre.—Very large flower, pale violet, deep violet centre.
Jules Ferry.—Dark mauve violet, large white centre.

Jules Simon.—White, large lively red centre.
Julio.—White, shaded with rose, very fine.

La Fraîcheur.—Blue, flaked with lilac, darker centre.
La Patrie.—Violet purple, deep purple centre.
Larina.—Pure white, dwarf.
Le Tour du Monde.—Large flower, lobes imbricated, lilac rose.
Liervali.—Very dwarf variety; bright rosy carmine, a pure white stripe in the middle of each lobe.
Louise Schwartz.—Dwarf, large flower of a superb pure white.

M. A. de la Devansaye.—Carmine-violet, purple centre.
M. Andrieux.—Rose, washed with carmine, large panicle.
M. Autin.—Reddish violet, flaked with carmine; purple centre.
M. Bertier Rendatler.—Lilac rose, carmine rose centre.
M. Christophle.—Deep violet purple; fine.
M. Conrad.—Red-purple centre, of perfect form.
M. George Henderson.—Rose with grayish tinge, purple centre.
M. Grisard.—Lilac rose, spotted with lively rose.
M. Henricq.—Beautiful bright red.
M. Rafarin.—Amaranth, darker centre; superb.
M. Rognat.—Lively salmon red, darker centre.
M. Sicard.—Self colored, tender red.
M. Thibaut.—Salmon-red, violet-magenta centre.
Mad. Barillet.—White, deep rose centre.
Mad. Benary.—White, tinted with lilac, centre deep rose.
Mad. Billy.—White, with flesh-tinge, purple centre.
Mad. de Caen.—White, large reddish-purple centre.
Mad. de Mérouet.—White, dark salmon-red centre.
Mad. Léonard Lille.—White flesh-colored, spotted, and striped with lively rose.
Mad. Levrat.—Rosy salmon, carmine-violet centre.
Mad. Louise Gaulin.—Pure white, very fine.
Mad. Marie Saison.—White ground, lilac centre.
Mad. Moiset.—Very tender mauve rose, dark rose centre.
Mad. Moisson.—White, tinted with violet; carmine centre.
Mad. Rendatler.—Violet rose, with a pure white stripe on each lobe.
Mad. Rœmpler.—Bright red with purple shade.
Mad. Trotter.—White, purplish-red centre.
Manuel.—Reddish violet, gradually white towards the border.
Midas.—Fine and well made flower, pure salmon.
Mme. Crousse.—Salmon rose, large deep carmine centre.
Mme. Emilie Chrétien.—White, lively rose centre.
Mme. Hoste.—Dwarf, of fine form, large panicle, pure white.
Mme. Lemonnier.—Mauve, large carmine rose centre.
Némésis.—Lively red, shaded with carmine rose, more deep centre; of fine form, superb.
Obéron.—Medium flower, cherry copper red, very nicely shaded.

P. Gratry.—White with flesh tinge, violet-purple centre.
Papillon.—Dark rose with carmine veins, large blood-red centre.
Pierre Crozy.—Lively rose, deep purple centre.
Popular.—Cherry red, purple centre.

Rebecca.—Large flower, flesh-colored, purple centre.
Résolution.—Rose, with violet tinge, purple centre.
Resplendens.—Salmon-red, purple centre.
Richard Larios.—Perfect flower, very large, primrose rose.
Richard Wallace.—Enormous flower, white, large violet centre.

Sanspariel.—Snow-white, large rose centre; very fine.
Souvenir de Berryer.—Scarlet, large purple centre.
Souvenir de M. Desmottes.—Purplish amaranth, large velvety-crimson centre.

Souvenir de Soultzmatt.——Slate color with a metallic hue; very broad, light carmine centre, bordered with pure white.
Souvenir de Trianon.—Light rosy lilac, carmine centre.
Thiers.—Enormous flower, white, large crimson-violet centre.
Triomphant.—Rose-lilac with rose centre.
Triomphe de Twickel.—Deep rose, regularly edged with white.
Triomphe du parc de Neuilly.—Bright red, darker centre, of perfect form.
Valentin.—White, violet centre.
Velléda.—Pure white, large crimson centre.
Vercingétorix.—White striped with rose.
Vespasién.—Tender rose, carmine centre.
Victor Tissot.—Large panicle, enormous flower, rose, white centre.
Vierge Maria.—White, large purple centre.
Virgo Maria.—Pure white, dwarf variety.
Voltaire.—White ground, washed with violet, deep violet centre; new coloring.
Vulcain.—Self colored, lively red, very fine.
Washington.—White, lightly spotted in the centre.
Zephir a fleurs marginées.—Large flower, dotted all over with light rose, white and deep rose, very fine.

VARIEGATED GARDEN PHLOXES.

Decussata Bicolor.—30c. each, $3 per doz. Leaves margined with golden yellow.
Paniculata.
Tricolor.—30c. each, $3 per doz. The above-named varieties will be ready for delivery in the fall at the following prices: 25c. each, $2 per doz., $12 per 100. At the 100 rate our own selection.

PHRAGMITES COMMUNIS, (Common Reed.).....**35c.**
United States. 6 to 12 ft. A tall showy grass, the panicles of which are used for bouquets of dried grasses. Does well in garden soil, but its proper place is on the margins of streams and ponds.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA, (Va. Dragonhead.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Southern States. 3 to 4 ft. Numerous one-sided spikes of purplish-red flowers all summer.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM, (Large Bell-flower); Wahlenbergia and **Campanula grandiflora of some.**
30c., $2.50 per doz.
Siberia. 12 to 18 in. The largest of all the Bell-flowers; buds, before opening, inflated like a balloon. Flower a shallow bell 2 in. or more across, deep blue. June to August.

PODOPHYLLUM EMODI, (Himalayan M. A.) **30c., $3** per doz.
Himalaya Mts. 1 ft. A fine species with not very showy white flowers, but with large, curiously lobed leaves and edible, bright-red fruit 2 in. long. Moist places in peaty soil.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM (May Apple.)..**20c., $2** per doz.
United States. 12 to 18 in. Leaves large, round and peltate with the leaf-stalk in the middle like an umbrella. Flowers white 2 in. across, nodding; fruit edible like the last species. May. Rich soil.

POGONIA VERTICILLATA, (Whorled Pogonia.).....**30c.**
Eastern States. 6 to 12 in. Flowers large, of a dingy brown. An interesting and rare plant for moist situations.

POLEMONIUM CONFERTUM, (Cluster-headed P.)....50c.
Rocky Mts. 6 to 8 in. A rare and showy alpine species with spikes of large blue flowers. Cool, moist positions on the rock-work.

POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA, (Fringed P.).....25c., $2 per doz.
United States. 3 to 4 in. A charming little native with showy purple, fringed flowers; suited for rock-work, where it can have shade.

POLYGALA POLYGAMA, (Ground-flowering Milkwort.) 30c., $2.50 per doz.
Eastern States. 6 to 9 in. A very neat and curious species with rose-purple, crested flowers, and on stems just beneath the surface, numerous colorless ones. July. Dry, sandy soil. Abundant bloomer.

POLYGONUM VACCINIFOLIUM, (Rock Knot-weed.)..30c.
Himalaya Mts. 6 to 10 in. Plant half-shrubby and much branched, with bright rose-colored flowers in spikes, produced abundantly in autumn. Borders in sandy soil.

POTENTILLA DISSECTA, (Cut-leaved Potentilla.).... 30c.
Oregon. 3 to 8 in. A low alpine species with finely divided leaves and rather small yellow flowers in cymes. Rock-work in rich soil.

POTENTILLA HIPPIANA.....25c.
Colorado. 12 to 18 in. Plant densely white—tomentose, branching. Flowers bright yellow, a half inch or more across. Borders.

POTENTILLA PYRENAICA, (Pyrenean Cinquefoil.)..30c.
Pyrenees. 10 to 18 in. An alpine species with large yellow flowers, and without the weedy habit of many of the genus. Autumn.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES, AMŒNA, (Charming Cortusa Primrose.).....30c.
Caucasus. 6 to 10 in. One of the finest of hardy Primroses, with umbels of bright lilac flowers, with a white eye. Early spring. Needs a well-drained soil, where it can remain permanently.

PRIMULA JAPONICA, (Japanese P.).. ....25c., $2.50 per doz.
Japan. 12 to 20 in. Flowers in May, of a deep crimson-rose, in numerous whorls. A fine species in moist, sandy, rich soil.

PRIMULA VULGARIS, (English Primrose.)..... .....30c.
Europe. 3 to 6 in. English Primroses are very sure to be burnt out in our hot summers, unless they have a deep and rich soil; it is better to cover the plants with leaves during winter. Ours is the rare double white, which succeeds well near New York. Early spring.

PROSARTES HOOKERI, (Hooker's Prosartes.)..... .50c.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers greenish yellow and not very showy, followed by bright berries. Moist, rich, shaded spots.

PSORALEA PHYSODES, (Bladdery Psoralea.). . .....35c.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in numerous short racemes, half an inch long, and white or purplish. Moist shaded positions.

PULMONARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-leaved Lungwort.)..... ..... 25c.
Europe. 6 to 8 in. A very pretty, early-flowering species with violet flowers. Rich garden soil.

PYXIDANTHERA BARBULATA, (P.-barren Beauty.).30c.
Pine-barrens of N. J. and southward. Prostrate, forming a dense mat of evergreen foliage, which in April and May is closely studded with small pinkish or white flowers.

PYRETHRUM TCHIHATCHEWII, (Turfing Daisy.).....20c.
Asia Minor. 2 to 3 in. Introduced a few years ago for making a green carpet on soils so poor that nothing else will grow. Its creeping

stems, clothed with finely cut leaves, form a dense turf of the darkest green; the flowers, like minute Ox-eye Daisies, appear on slender stems 3 to 5 in. long in early summer. Useful for carpeting and as a low edging.

RAMONDIA PYRENAICA, (Rosette Mullein.)
35c., $3.50 per doz.

Europe. 2 to 6 in. A showy, stemless plant having purple flowers with orange-yellow centres, appearing in early summer. Moist peaty soils or on rock-work.

RANUNCULUS CASSUBICUS, (Siberian Buttercup.)
20c., $2 per doz.

Siberia. 10 to 12 in. Flowers large, bright yellow, and very showy, appearing early in spring. Borders in sandy soil.

RANUNCULUS FUMARIÆFOLIUS, (Fumitory-lv'd B.).50c.

8 to 10 in. A tuberous-rooted species with finely divided leaves and yellow flowers an inch across. Borders.

RANUNCULUS RHOMBOIDEUS, (Rhomboid B.).....25c.

Northern U. S. 3 to 6 in. A rare native species with deep-yellow flowers. Early spring.

RHEUM EMODI, (Red-veined Rhubarb.)..25c., $2.50 per doz.

Tartary. 4 to 5 ft. A very showy herbaceous plant for planting singly upon the lawn or in groups with bold plants. Flowers small, yellowish white, not showy, but the large leaves, veined with red, make it a valuable plant for the purposes above named.

RHEUM PALMATUM, (Palmate Rhubarb.).....30c.

Tartary. 6 to 8 ft. Similar to the above, with deeply lobed leaves.

We can also supply plants of the following species. They differ so slightly as to make it hardly necessary to describe them. 30c. each.

Rheum compactum, Rheum Sibiricum, Rheum undulatum.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA, (Meadow Beauty.)...15c., $1.50 per doz.

United States. 8 to 20 in. Neat foliage, with broad, rosy-purple petals against which the very large, bright-yellow stamens show in strong contrast. This, one of the most beautiful of our late summer flowers, is attracting attention in Europe, and should be cultivated at home.

RUMEX VENOSUS, (Veiny Dock.)..... ..... 30c.

Oregon. 1 ft. Flowers small, but the fruit large, of a beautiful rose color. A showy species, new to gardens; for the border or rock-work.

SABBATIA CHLOROIDES (Am. Centaury.)..25c., $2 per doz.

Eastern States. 12 to 18 in. A biennial, but propagates itself by offsets from the roots, so that it is practically a perennial. Flowers in summer, deep rose color, two inches or more in diameter. A very showy plant, and will succeed best in moist sandy spots, or on the margins of ponds, etc.

SABBATIA LANCEOLATA, (Lance-leaved C.)25c., $2 per doz.

New Jersey, etc. 1 to 3 ft. Similar to the above, but with smaller and white flowers in a flat-topped cyme. Same situations as last.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, (Blood-root.).25c., $2 per doz.

United States. 3 to 9 in. A native, and not a rare one, but worthy of a place in the border, where its pure white buds, tenderly enfolded in a leaf, will be watched for with great interest in early spring. The opened flowers are pure white, and a clump of it is very showy.

SALVIA AZUREA, (Southern Blue Sage.) ....30c.

Texas, etc. 2 to 3 ft. A showy species with deep-blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in well-drained soil.

SALVIA AZUREA, var. GRANDIFLORA, (Large-flowered Southern Blue Sage.).....**30c.**

Texas. 3 to 4 ft. This was formerly known as *S. Pitcheri.* It is a tall-growing variety, with large flowers in dense spikes; fine for planting among tall species in the herbaceous border. Autumn.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS, TRICOLOR, (Variegated Sage.)

20c., $1.75 per doz.

Europe. 8 to 12 in. A handsome variety of the common Sage; the leaves are distinctly blotched with white, and, when they first appear, with purple. Will flourish in any garden soil, and, if one has a surplus, it may be used like common Sage.

SALVIA TEXANA, (Texan Sage.).....**30c.**

Texas. 6 to 10 in. Flowers blue in spikes; summer. A very distinct and singular species. Borders or rock-work, especially in sandy soil.

SANTOLINA CHAMÆCYPARISSUS, (Lavender-Cotton.)

25c., $2.50 per doz.

Europe. 18 to 24 in. A half-shrubby, much-branched plant, the stems crowded with small grayish or silvery leaves. It bears cutting well, and may be used for edging, or to plant in contrast with dark-leaved foliage. If allowed to flower, produces small yellow button-like heads in late summer.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES, (Rock Soap-wort.)

25c., $2 per doz.

Europe. 6 to 10 in. A beautiful, showy alpine plant which is completely covered in summer with rosy-pink flowers. Light soil, useful for rock-work.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA, (Pitcher Plant.)..... **30c.**

United States. 10 to 12 in. Also known as "Side-saddle Flower," "Huntsman's Cup," etc. The elegant pitcher-like leaves contain water; the red and yellow flowers very curious. Needs a moist place. June.

The several rare and beautiful Southern species, requiring to be put in the cellar in winter, supplied on special terms.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON, (Everlasting Sax.).....**25c., $2** per doz.

Mountains of North America and Europe. 5 to 10 in. A fine alpine species, more valued for the beauty of its rosettes of thick, white-margined leaves than for its cream-colored flowers, which in summer are borne upon a stem arising from the clustered foliage. Though an alpine, and useful for rock-work, it will grow in ordinary garden soil.

SAXIFRAGA BRONCHIALIS.....**25c., $2** per doz.

Oregon, etc. 5 to 8 in. A neat alpine species, with white flowers and narrow, finely ciliate leaves. Moist rock-work.

SAXIFRAGIA CORDFOLIA, (Heart-leaved Saxifrage.).**25c.**

Siberia. 9 to 12 in. The thick, fleshy root bears a cluster of large, heart-shaped, thick, evergreen leaves, from the centre of which arises, in early spring, a naked stem, at the top of which is a large, spreading cluster of bell-shaped, rose-colored flowers. April, May. This fine, early-flowering plant has but one fault, its flowers are so early that they are sometimes caught by late frosts. March, April.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA (Thick-leaved Saxifrage.)25c.

Siberia. 9 to 12 in. Much like the preceding. Leaves oblong. Flowers darker colored, and a little earlier.

SAXIFRAGA HOSTII, (Host's Saxifrage.).....**25c., $2** per doz.

3 to 6 in. An alpine species very much resembling *S. Aizoon*, and to be treated the same.

SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS, (Early Saxifrage.) .....**25c.**
United States. 4 to 10 in. Leaves in a low rosette; flowers in a dense cluster, small, white, and remaining long. April, May. This favorite wild flower makes a pleasing rock-work or border plant.

SCABIOSA GRAMINIFOLIA, (Grass-leaved Scabious.)30c.
Swiss Alps. 10 to 12 in. The leaves narrow and silver-white, the head of flowers pale blue. July, Aug. Dwarf and distinct.

SCHIVERECKIA PODOLICA, (Russian Mad-wort.).....**25c.**
Ural Mts. 3 to 4 in. Closely related to *Alyssum*. White. Early spring. We cannot recommend this too highly.

SCILLA FUCAX.....**30c.**

SCILLA LINGULATA.....**30c.**

SCILLA UNDULATA.....**30c.**
The above are new and untried species from the north of Africa, near the Mediterranean coast. Plant in moist spots on the rock-work.

SCUTELLARIA ALPINA, (Alpine Skull-cap.).....**30c.**
Mts. of Europe and Asia. 12 to 15 in. Forms large tufts and produces an abundance of purplish flowers, an inch or more long. Summer.

SCUTELLARIA ANTIRRHINOIDES, (Snapdragon S.)..**30c.**
Oregon, etc. 6 to 12 in. A fine alpine species, with tuberous roots and medium-sized, dark-purple flowers. Rock-work, in sandy soil.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA, (Entire-leaved S.)....**25c.**
Eastern States. 12 to 18 in. Flowers in racemes, fine blue, an inch or so long. Light garden soil.

SCUTELLARIA MACRANTHA, (Large-flowered S.)....**30c.**
Siberia. 8 to 12 in. Flowers in terminal spikes, large, purple and white. Late summer or early autumn.

SEDUM, (Stone-crop.)
A genus of plants now becoming popular. They present a great variety in habit, character of foliage, and their flowers, which are white, yellow, rose-color, or purplish, appearing at different times, give a succession through the season. The common "Live-for-ever," which is one of the species, illustrates the great tenacity of life common to these plants. The following are some of the leading species:

SEDUM ACRE, (Common Stone-crop.).....**20c.**
Europe. Low, forming moss-like tufts; yellow flowers in summer. Useful for rock-work, edgings, carpetings, vases, etc. Best in poor soil.

SEDUM AIZOON, (Aizoon-like S.).....**25c.**
A low-growing Siberian species, with yellow flowers, used for edgings.

SEDUM DOUGLASII, (Douglas' S.).....**15c., $1** per doz.
Oregon. 3 to 4 in. Low-tufted, yellow-flowered, rare in cultivation.

SEDUM IBERICUM, (Spanish S.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Spain. 6 in. A dwarf species suited for rock-work. Flowers pink.

SEDUM KAMTSCHATICUM, (Orange S.)....**25c., $2** per doz.
Siberia. 3 to 5 in. A showy, dark orange-yellow-flowered species.

SEDUM MAXIMOWICZII, (Maximowiczs', S.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Japan. 6 to 10 in. One of the best of recently introduced species. Fine for borders. Flowers numerous, yellow.

SEDUM NEVII, (Nevius' S.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Southern Alleghanies. 3 to 5 in. A rare native; clusters of white flowers in summer.

SEDUM OBTUSATUM, (Blunt-leaved S.) 20c., $1.50 per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 6 in. A neat dwarf species for the dry rock-work, with pale-yellow flowers.

SEDUM OREGANUM, (Oregon S.).....15c., $1.50 per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 6 in. A rare species similar in habit to the last, but with rose-colored flowers.

SEDUM PULCHELLUM, (Beautiful S.).....25c., $2 per doz.
Southern U. S. 6 to 12 in. Graceful stems with narrow leaves; bright purple flowers in a cluster, the branches of which, spreading in a regular manner, have suggested the name of "Widow's Cross." One of the rarest and finest. July.

SEDUM SIEBOLDII, (Siebold's S.) .....25c., $2 per doz.
Japan. Trailing. 6 to 10 in. Thick, glaucous leaves in threes. Flowers rose-purple; late in autumn. Fine for greenhouse or window culture, but perfectly hardy.

SEDUM SIEBOLDII, VARIEGATUM, (var. Siebold's S.) 30c.
Like the preceding, but the leaves marked with white. Fine.

SEDUM SPATHULIFOLIUM, (Spatula-leaved S.).. ...25c.
California and northward. 4 to 6 in. A very pretty dwarf species, with mealy leaves and yellow flowers.

SEDUM SPECTABILE, (Showy S.).....30c., $2.50 per doz.
Japan. 12 to 18 in. Incorrectly called *S. Fabaria*. Robust, forming large clumps, with glaucous leaves, and broad, rosy-purple, showy clusters of flowers in Sept. and Oct. Very fine.

SEDUM STENOPETALUM, (Narrow-petaled S.).....25c.
Oregon. 3 to 6 in. Leaves narrow and sessile, and the bright-yellow flowers with long and narrow petals.

SEDUM TERNATUM, (Three-leaved S.).....25c., $2 per doz.
Southern U. S. 3 to 6 in. Forming broad patches covered with white flowers in May and June. The Stone-crops will flourish in almost any soil that is not too wet: the low-growing species answer admirably upon rock-work, and resist the most severe droughts.

SEMPERVIVUM, (Houseleeks.).....25c., $1.50 per doz.
Plants botanically related to the Sedums, and like them very tenacious of life. The common Houseleek is a familiar example; most of the other species are smaller. All form dense rosettes of leaves of great beauty. They multiply by offsets, and are more valued for their foliage than for their flowers, which are larger than those of the Sedums, and usually purplish. These plants are very useful for edgings to ornamental beds, or the different kinds may be used to form a mosaic bed by themselves. We can furnish about 25 different species.

SENECIO BOLANDERI, (Bolander's Groundsel.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Mountains of California and Oregon. 6 to 12 in. A small, very neat plant with yellow flowers. Borders or rock-work.

SENECIO LUGENS, var. EXALTATUS..... .....30c.
Oregon, etc. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers yellow, of medium size. Borders in sandy soil.

SENECIO PULCHER, (Beautiful Groundsel.)... .....50c.
South America. 2 to 3 ft. This plant is hardy in England, and is there recommended very highly. We have not yet tested its hardiness here, but believe that in a sheltered spot in light sandy soil it would stand our winters. Flowers numerous, of a brilliant purplish crimson, with a golden-yellow centre, and three inches or more across. May be

wintered in house until the stock is abundant enough to test out of doors. Our plants will not be ready until fall.

SIDALCEA MALVÆFLORA, (Mallow-flowered S.).....**30c.**
Oregon, etc. 1 to 3 ft. A neat species, with beautiful purple flowers, an inch or more in diameter; in spikes in summer. Borders.

SIDERITIS HYSSOPIFOLIA, (Hyssop-l'd Iron-wort.)...**30c.**
Pyrenees. 6 to 15 in. A very bushy plant of the Mint Family, with yellow flowers. Summer.

SILENE ALPESTRIS, (Alpine Catchfly.).....**30c.**
Alps. 3 to 6 in. Flowers in panicles, large, white. A beautiful alpine for the rock-work, and for the front of borders, or as edging.

SILENE MARITIMA, (Sea Catchfly.).....**30c., $2.50** per doz.
Northern Europe. 2 to 4 in. Forms dense, turf-like masses of a very pale green. Numerous white flowers, 1 in. across. The calyx curiously inflated and mottled. All summer. May be used for edgings.

SILENE ORIENTALIS, (Oriental Catchfly.).....**25c.**

SILENE ORIENTALIS, COMPACTA.....**25c., $2** per doz.
1 to 2 ft. A showy form of the above species, with very handsome deep rose-colored flowers in dense heads. Borders in light soil.

SILENE PENNSYLVANICA, (Wild Pink, Pennsylvania Catchfly.).....**30c.**
United States. 4 to 8 in. Numerous pink flowers. Showy. May, June. We recommend this as one of the best of the Catchflies.

SILENE SCHAFTA, (Autumn Catchfly.).....**25c.**
Caucasus. 4 to 8 in. Numerous spreading stems with purplish-rose-colored flowers. July to Oct.

SILENE VALLESII, (Swiss Catchfly.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Switzerland. 6 to 8 in. A compact species with white or flesh-colored flowers. Summer.

SILPHIUM PERFOLIATUM, (Cup-Plant.).....**25c.**
Western U. S. 5 to 7 ft. The large opposite leaves, united around the square stem, form a cavity or cup. Large yellow flowers. Summer.

SISYRINCHIUM BERMUDIANA, (Blue-eyed Grass.) **20c., $2** per doz.
10 to 16 in. A common plant, but very pretty under cultivation. Flowers blue, all summer.

SISYRINCHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, (Large-flowered Satin-flower.).....**25c.**
Oregon. 6 to 10 in. Very slender leaves and stems, with cup-shaped, deep-purple flowers, about 1 in. across. April, May. Fine for house.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA, (Alpine Soldanella.) **25c., $2.50** per doz.
Alps. 2 to 4 in. A beautiful dwarf plant, with thick, round leaves and fine blue, fringed, bell-shaped flowers, in early spring. Requires a moist and very sandy soil on rock-work, or in borders on a raised mound of stones.

SOLIDAGO DRUMMONDII, (Drummond's Golden-rod.) **30c.**
Texas, etc. 2 to 3 ft.

SOLIDAGO ELONGATA, (Long G.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 4 ft.

SOLIDAGO OCCIDENTALIS, (Western G.)..**25c., $2** per doz.
Oregon. 3 to 4 ft.

SOLIDAGO RIGIDA, (Rigid G.) ..... **25c., $2** per doz.
United States. 3 to 5 ft. One of the finest of the many golden-rods, with robust, very leafy stems. Abundant yellow flowers, in heads, large for the genus. Sept., Oct.

SOLIDAGO RIGIDA, var. PUMILA, (Dwarf G.).... .....**30c.**
Colorado. 18 in. A dwarf form of the preceding. Very fine.

SOLIDAGO SHORTII, (Short's G.)..... ....**30c., $2.50** per doz.
Ohio. 1 to 3 ft. A showy species.

SOLIDAGO STRICTA, (Upright G.).....**20c., $1.75** per doz.
New Jersey, etc. 1 to 2 ft. The above species are fine for a large border among tall plants, but will not prove satisfactory in a small collection. Nothing can be more showy in late fall, where the needed room can be given, than a large clump of the choicer golden-rods with their generally graceful habit and their masses of yellow flowers.

SMILACINA STELLATA, (False Solomon's Seal.)
20c., $1.75 per doz.
Northern States. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers white in terminal clusters in early summer. A fine plant for moist soils and at the base of rock-work with ferns, etc.

SPERGULA PILIFERA, (Lawn Spurry.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
Corsica. 1½ to 2 in. Several years ago this was introduced, with a great flourish, as a substitute for grass on lawns. It makes a dense mat of foliage, covered in summer with small white flowers, and is useful to carpet beneath shrubs, and to cover the soil in large pots or tubs.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA, (Pink Root.).....**30c.**
Southern U. S. 6 to 18 in. The root of this is a well-known vermifuge; the narrowly-tubular scarlet flowers are very showy, and should make it valued here as in Europe. June. Protect north of N. Y. City.

SPIRÆA ARUNCUS, (Goat's-beard.).....**30c., $2.50** per doz.
Mountains W. S. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers very small, yellowish white in great numbers, forming in summer a large panicle. With other tall plants or among shrubs.

SPIRÆA PALMATA, (Palmate S.).....**50c., $4** per doz.
Japan. 1 to 2 ft. A beautiful crimson-flowered species with large terminal panicles. Borders in rich sandy soil; useful for forcing.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA, (Dropwort.).....**30c.**
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. A favorite garden plant. Its leaves, in a broad rosette, are much cut, and graceful like a fern, and the slender stems bear numerous small white or pink-tinged flowers. Summer. Both double and single. This is sometimes used as an edging for its fern-like foliage, the flower-stems being pinched off.

☞For shrubby Spiræas, see *Shrubs and Woody Climbers.*

STACHYS HYSSOPIFOLIA, (Hedge Nettle.).**25c., $2** per doz.
Eastern States. 1 ft. Flowers in a spike, in whorls, light purple. Moist sandy soil.

STACHYS LANATA, (Woolly Wound-wort.).....**20c.**
Caucasus. 12 to 18 in. Though usually treated as a bedding plant, this is perfectly hardy. Its leaves are densely woolly with whitish hairs, and it may be used as a low edging. Summer.

STATICE TARTARICA, (Tart. Sea-pink.)....**25c., $2** per doz.
Tartary. 10 to 12 in. One of the most showy species, with reddish flowers. The border, or on rock-work in well-drained, sandy soil.

STIPA PENNATA, (Feather Grass.) ....**25c., $2** per doz.
Europe. 15 to 20 in. One of the most graceful of grasses. Each floret is furnished with a plume-like awn, 15 to 18 in. long; giving the whole panicle a feathery lightness and beauty. Immense quantities of these plumes, dyed and plain, are imported to make grass bouquets. Should not be disturbed, as the plant grows stronger and flowers more abundantly with age. Summer.

STOKESIA CYANEA, (Blue Stokesia.)...**25c., $2.50** per doz.
Southern U. S. 18 to 24 in. One of the rarest and handsomest native plants. The flower heads, 3 or 4 in. across on strong plants, are a fine sky-blue, somewhat like a large China-Aster. Sept. until frosts. The roots will decay if water stands on the soil around them in winter.

STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS, (Twisted Stalk.)
30c., $3 per doz.
Northern States. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers greenish-white, not showy, followed by red fruit. Moist or boggy places in shade.

SYMPHIANDRA WANNERI ....**30c.**
Alps. 6 to 10 in. Flowers large, bell-shaped, of a beautiful blue, in pyramids. New and fine. Rock-work or border.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, var., (Var. Comfrey.)...**35c.**
Europe. Large, broadly-lanceolate leaves, strongly variegated with white. Perhaps the most effective of the variegated herbaceous plants, the markings enduring our hottest suns. The flower-stems should be cut off as they appear, as the flowers are insignificant. If green shoots appear, as they sometimes will in hot weather, they should be cut off.

TANACETUM BALSAMITA, (Costmary.)..**30c., $2.50** per doz.
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. An old-fashioned garden plant with numerous small pale-yellow flowers in autumn, and very pleasantly scented foliage, which is sometimes used to flavor salads.

TELLIMA GRANDIFLORA, (Large-fl'd Ta.)..**30c., $3** per doz.
California and Oregon. 12 to 18 in. Flowers dull white, half an inch in diameter, in a many-flowered raceme. A good companion for the small-flowered Tellima. Should have partial shade.

TELLIMA PARVIFLORA, (Small-flowered T.).....**25c.**
Oregon. 6 to 12 in. A delicate plant of the Saxifrage Family, with numerous white flowers ½ in. across. Should not be disturbed when once planted. Summer.

THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM, (Columbine Meadow-rue.)..... ....**25c., $2** per doz.
Central Europe. 2 to 3 ft. One of the handsomest species, with large panicles of purplish flowers in summer. Rich soil.

THALICTRUM ANEMONOIDES, (Rue Anemone.)..... **20c.**
United States. 6 to 9 in. Few plants exceed in delicate beauty this native species, which, when transferred to the garden, keeps on producing its neat white flowers much longer than when wild. Spring.

THALICTRUM LASERPITIIFOLIUM, (Laserpitium-leaved Meadow-rue.)..... ....**30c., $3** per doz.
Europe. 2 to 3 ft. A fine and rare yellow-flowered species.

THALICTRUM MINUS, var. ADIANTIIFOLIUM, (Maidenhair M.)..... .....**50c.**
Europe and Asia. 6 to 12 in. The delicate leaves being beautifully cut have a strong resemblance to the fronds of the Maidenhair Fern. The flowers are not at all showy, and if the flower-stem be pinched out

when it appears, the mass of foliage will be much more vigorous. The leaves are very useful in bouquets, etc. Like the other Thalictrums, will grow in any good soil; it is a fine plant for the rock-work.

THALICTRUM—Species from Japan, (Meadow-rue.)..30c.
Japan. 1½ to 2 ft. An undetermined species with handsome foliage, and large clusters of pure white flowers. June. Fine for bouquets.

THLASPI ALPESTRE, (Alpine Cress.).....25c.
Rocky Mts. 3 to 8 in. A beautiful little alpine, with large, white flowers in spiked racemes, appearing in early spring. Moist shady spots on rock-work.

THYMUS VULGARIS, AUREUS, (Variegated Thyme.) 25c.
Europe. Trailing stems forming close mats; the small leaves marked with yellow. Grown for its foliage only. May be used for edgings.

TOLMIEA MENZIESII, (Menzies' Tolmiea.).....30c.
Oregon, California, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers in racemes 6 to 10 in. long, greenish, often tinged with purple. An interesting rather than showy plant, its manner of propagating itself being very unusual; buds are formed at the tops of the leaves and soon develop into plants, and a large plant covered with these young ones gives the whole a novel appearance. Shady moist places, and on rock-work.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA (Spider-wort.) 25c., $2 per doz.
Southern U. S. 1 to 2 ft. A well-known border plant, valuable for its continuous production of deep violet-blue flowers, in all soils.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA, var. ALBA, (White S.)..25c.
A beautiful white variety of the above.

TRAUTVETTERIA PALMATA, (False Bugbane.)
30c., $2.50 per doz.
Alleghanies of Va., etc. 2 to 3 ft. A rather rare native plant that is worthy of a place among other tall species. Its leaves are bold and large, and handsomely lobed; the white flowers are in corymbs. Summer. Rich soil.

TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM, (Hungarian Clover.).....30c.
Central Europe. 12 to 15 in. A neat species with globular heads of creamy-white flowers. Any good soil.

TRIFOLIUM RUBENS, (Dark-red C.).....25c., $2.50 per doz.
Europe. 12 to 18 in. A very showy and useful plant, with rose or purplish-red flowers, in spikes 3 to 4 in. long, which become very downy and showy after the flowers have fallen. Any garden soil; if dry, all the better.

TRILLIUM, (Trillium, or Three-leaved Night-shade.) 25c.
The Trilliums are peculiar to North America, and though seldom seen in our gardens are highly prized in Europe, and should be better known here. They all have a similar habit; a simple stem, 4 to 12 in. high, arises from a tuber-like root-stock and bears at the top three broad leaves, from the centre of which appears in spring a single large flower with its parts in threes. Those mentioned here need a rich, moist, deep soil, with partial shade, though if the soil is suitable they do well with full sun; nooks at the base of rock-work are suitable places for them.

TRILLIUM ERYTHROCARPUM (Painted Trillium.)..25c.
North-eastern States. Flowers white, with purple stripes at the base.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM, (Large-flowered Trillium.)
30c., $2.50 per doz.
Northern localities. The pure white flower, 2 to 3 in. across, turns to deep rose-color with age. Very fine.

TRILLIUM PETIOLATUM, (Long-petioled Trillium.) 30c.
North-west coast. Leaves with long petioles; flowers large, sessile, erect, dark purple.

TRILLIUM RECURVATUM, (Recurved T.) ....**25c., $2** per doz.
West and South. Large dark-purple flowers, with recurved sepals.

TRITELEIA UNIFLORA (Spring Star-flower.)
15c., $1.50 per doz
South America. 4 to 6 in. Very numerous narrow leaves, with slender stems, each bearing at the top a star-like flower, nearly white, with bluish reflections, with a line of blue in each petal. This has long been a prime favorite with us as a greenhouse plant, but is hardy in our soil. Also very fine for window culture. Spring. Allow it to remain in the same spot where once planted, and do not think it dead because the leaves disappear. Also called Milla.

TRITOMA MACOWANI, (Macowan's Flame-flower.)
50c., 75c., and **$1** each.
Mountains of South Africa. 1 to 2 ft. A very neat, dwarf species of recent introduction; smaller in all its parts than the common Flame-flower or "Red-hot Poker," and a most abundant bloomer. Its spikes of orange-scarlet flowers appear in September, and are abundantly produced until frost. It was hardy in our light soil in the mild winter of '77 and '78, but in northern localities it will be safer to lift the clump and store it in the cellar.

TRITOMA UVARIA, var. GRANDIFLORA, (Large-fl'd Red-hot Poker.).....**30c., $3** per doz.
Cape of Good Hope. 3 to 4 ft. There are several species and varieties in cultivation that are not sufficiently distinct to make more than one desirable, and we have selected this as the best of the tall-growing kinds. Flowers orange-scarlet, tipped with yellow, in late summer and early autumn. Hardy with us when properly covered, but it is safer to treat it as recommended for the above.

TROLLIUS LAXUS (American Globe-flower.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
Northern States. 6 to 12 in. A very early-flowering plant for moist spots. Flowers an inch across, yellow or sometimes nearly white.

TULIPA, (Tulip.)
While we leave the garden varieties of Tulips to the bulb-dealers, our relations with foreign collectors enable us to procure rare and distinct species not usually found in the trade, some of which are here offered. They all do best when planted in rich soil in the fall.

TULIPA EICHLERI, (Eichler's Tulip.).....**$1.25** each.
Caucasus Mts. New, with large crimson flowers, with blackish-purple spots at the base of each petal, surrounded by a yellow rim.

TULIPA GREIGII, (Greig's T.).....**$1.25** each.
Turkestan. One of the finest. The flowers are very large, of a brilliant orange-scarlet, with a yellow and black centre. The foliage is beautifully spotted with purple. Perfectly hardy.

TULIPA LUTEA, (Yellow T.).....**10c.**

TULIPA RETROFLEXA.....**15c.**
Flowers large, bright yellow, with petals recurved.

TULIPA VIRIDIFLORA, (Greenish-fl'd T.).....**15c.**
Flowers very large, green, splashed with yellow.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA, (Rock Tunica.).....**20c.**
Alps and Pyrenees. 6 to 10 in. The linear, stiff leaves form dense tufts 3 or 4 in. high, above which arise the slender, much-branched

flower-stems, bearing numerous small, rose-colored flowers. All summer. May be used for edging.

UNIOLA LATIFOLA, (Broad-leaved Uniola.)..... .....25c.
Middle and Southern U. S. 18 to 24 in. One of the finest native grasses, with large, very flat flowers (spikelets), in a most gracefully drooping panicle. Fine for grass bouquets. July, Aug.

UNIOLA PANICULATA, (Sea Oats.).....50c.
Florida. 3 to 5 ft This is the showy grass the panicles of which are offered by dealers, among other ornamental grasses, as "Sea Oats." The panicles of long-stalked, whitish, and drooping flowers are very graceful. It may not be hardy generally, but it is well worth the trouble of taking up and wintering in the cellar, the same as the Pampas-grass is treated in this latitude.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA, (Large-fl'd Bell-wort.)...25c.
United States. 1 to 2 ft. Large perfoliate leaves, from the axils of which hang the pale-yellow flowers 1½ in. long. May, June.

UVULARIA PERFOLIATA, (Perfoliate-lv'd B.).....25c.
United States. 8 to 15 in. Flowers similar to the above, but smaller.

UVULARIA SESSILIFOLIA, (Sessile-lv'd B. .....25c.
United States. 6 to 12 in. Flowers yellowish white ; in May.

VANCOUVERIA HEXANDRA, (American Barrenwort.) 25c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon. 1 to 2 ft. Resembling an Epimedium, with white flowers in a panicled raceme, handsome compound leaves, small leaflets. Moist soil, partly shaded, or rock-work.

VERNONIA LINDHEIMERIANA, (Lindheimer's Ironweed.)..... .....30c., $3 per doz.
Texas. 2 to 3 ft. The straight stems have narrow leaves, and bear at top clusters of very showy, deep-purple flowers. Rich soil.

VERNONIA NOVEBORACENSIS, (New York I.)..... ...25c.
Maine to Virginia. 2 to 6 ft. Flowers of a dark purple in large cymes, in autumn. Makes a fine plant for isolated positions in rich soil.

VERONICA ALPINA, (Alpine Speed-well.)..30c., $3 per doz.
Europe, etc. 2 to 5 in. A low evergreen with small blue or pale pink flowers in summer. Rock-work or borders in rich soil.

VERONICA AMETHYSTINA, (Amethyst S.)..... .....20c.
Europe. 12 to 18 in. Very showy, with amethyst-blue flowers in pyramidal clusters, which remain a long time in bloom. Good garden soil.

VERONICA CANDIDA, (Silvery S.).....20c., $1.50 per doz.
Russia. 12 in. Flowers purplish-blue, in dense spikes, with silvery foliage. Borders or rock-work in ordinary soil. May be used for edging, in which case the flower-buds should be picked off.

VERONICA CUSICKII, (Cusick's S.).....30c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon. 4 to 6 in. A new alpine species from the Blue Mts. in Eastern Oregon. Flowers violet blue in a narrow raceme. Rock-work or border in moist soil.

VERONICA GENTIANOIDES, (Gentian-leaved S.).....30c.
Asia Minor. 1 to 2 ft. Flowers pale blue with darker streaks. A showy species for borders.

VERONICA GRANDIS, (Large S.)..... ....30c.
Siberia. 12 to 18 in. Flowers white in spikes. Borders.

VERONICA LONGIFOLIA, (Long-leaved S.).....30c.
Europe. 1 to 2 ft. Spikes of blue flowers in summer.

VERONICA VIRGINICA, (Culver's Root.).....**30c.**
United States. 2 to 6 ft. Leaves in whorls, and small white flowers in numerous erect spikes. Aug., Sept. Deserving of a place with tall perennials or in the shrubbery.

VICIA GIGANTEA, (Giant Vetch.).....**50c.**
California and Oregon. Climbing several feet, with large pale purple flowers in racemes. Moist soil in the border.

VINCA HARRISONI, (Harrison's Periwinkle.).....**20c.**
A garden variety of the Larger Periwinkle, with handsomely blotched leaves. Will not be hardy in a colder climate than that of New York City, and is safest to cover it anywhere.

VINCA HERBACEA, (Herbaceous P.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Hungary. 8 to 10 in. long, prostrate. Very distinct from the common evergreen Periwinkles; more free blooming, with purplish-blue flowers. June to Aug. Fine for rock-work.

VINCA MINOR (Common P.).....**20c.**
Europe. Prostrate creeper. A well-known evergreen vine, often incorrectly called "Running Myrtle." Small blue or white flowers. Useful to carpet beneath trees, or where grass will not grow, and for vases, etc. April, May.

VIOLA BECKWITHII (Beckwith's Violet.).....**35c.**
Mountains of California and Nevada. 3 to 6 in. One of the most showy of all our Violets. Flowers large, with the upper petals purple, and the others yellow veined with purple. Rich, moist soil on the rock-work, or a well-drained place in the border. Being new to cultivation, it will be safe to protect it with leaves, etc., during the winter.

VIOLA CANADENSIS (Canada V.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Mts. of U. S. and in Canada. 6 to 12 in. A much-branched native species. Flowers white, beautifully tinged with violet, and bearded.

VIOLA CANINA, var. ADUNCA, (Hook-spurred V.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
Mountains of Pacific Coast. 3 to 6 in. Flowers large, violet or purple.

VIOLA CORNUTA, (Horned V.).....**25c.**
Alps. 6 to 10 in. A pretty species, with numerous pale blue flowers, which are produced nearly all summer. Any garden soil; used in Europe for ribbon-planting.

VIOLA CLABELLA, (Smoothish V.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Oregon, etc. 5 to 10 in. A pretty yellow-flowered species, with petals delicately striped with purple. Border with partial shade.

VIOLA NUTTALLII, (Nuttall's V.).....**30c.**
Oregon, etc. 2 to 5 in. Very much like the last species, except the flowers are often tinged with brown. Same positions.

VIOLA PEDATA, (Bird's-foot V.).....**20c., $2** per doz.
United States. 3 to 6 in. This, by far the most showy of our native violets, is much prized abroad, and should be here, as it repays for cultivation by growing much larger and continuing longer in bloom. The dark green foliage is handsomely cut, and the pale or deep blue flowers, an inch across, are very abundant and pleasing. Summer.

VIOLA PEDATA var. ALBA (White Bird's-foot V.)...**25c.**
A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. In the light soil of our garden it is an almost perpetual bloomer.

VIOLA RENIFOLIA (Kidney-leaved V.).....**30c.**
Northern States. Flowers white. Moist spots.

VIOLA ROSTRATA, (Beaked V.).....**30c.**

Northern States. 3 to 6 in. Flowers pale violet, with a long, slender spur. Shaded spots on rock-work or borders.

WALDSTEINIA FRAGARIOIDES, (Barren Strawberry.)

25c., $2 per doz.

Eastern States. 2 to 6 in. Spreading to form a mat of herbage, with yellow flowers, in summer. Edges of shrubbery, borders, or rock-work.

XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES, (Turkey's Beard.)

35c., $3 per doz.

Pine-barrens of N. J. and Southward. 1 to 4 ft. Leaves very narrow, bristle-shaped, forming a dense tuft, from which arises a stem bearing a large raceme of showy, white flowers in June.

YUCCA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-leaved Y.)..**35c.** and **50c.**

Far West. 2 to 4 ft. A native species rare in cultivation. It has narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and a large panicle of white flowers.

YUCCA BACCATA, (Berry-fruited Yucca.).....**30c.**

High table lands of New Mexico, etc. 2 to 10 ft. Has a wide range and variable in size; leaves 1½ to 3 ft. long, and 1 to 2 in. wide, thick and stiff, with very coarse threads on the margins; flowers much larger than in the common Yucca; fruit, in its native localities, fleshy and edible, known there under the name of "Bananas." Young plants have proved hardy with us, and we offer it to those who wish to try it.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA, (Adam's Needle, Bear's Grass, Thready Yucca.).....**35c.** and **50c.**

Southern and Western U. S. 4 to 8 ft. The leaves form a cluster 1 to 2 ft. high, are broad, terminated by a sharp point, and bear on the margins loose threads 2 to 3 in. long. The large, creamy-white flowers with an ivory-like appearance, are produced in a tall, ample, branching panicle, often with 200 blooms. July, Aug. A clump of this on a lawn is very effective. Well suited to city door-yards.

YUCCA RUPICOLA, (Rock Yucca.).....**30c.**

Western Texas. A species which, in its native locality, grows 7 ft. high. So far as we are aware, it is not in cultivation. Perfectly hardy.

ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA.....**25c., $2** per doz.

California. 1 to 2 ft. A very showy plant, with handsome scarlet flowers resembling those of a Fuchsia, in late summer and autumn. Not always hardy in this latitude, but worth growing, even though it has to be taken up in the fall and kept in a cellar or frame for the winter. Light sandy soil.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA, (Peruvian Swamp Lily.)

15c., $1.50 per doz.

South America. 4 to 8 in. A bulbous plant, with numerous large white crocus-like flowers in autumn. Sandy soil, on rock-work; also useful for house-culture. Probably hardy.

ZYGADENUS PANICULATUS, (Panicled Zygadene.)

30c., $3 per doz.

Oregon, etc. 15 to 30 in. A bulbous-rooted perennial, with long, panicled racemes of greenish white, lily-like flowers in early summer. Moist places on rock-work or in the border.

SHRUBS AND WOODY CLIMBERS.

There are a number of small shrubs, such as the Heaths, *Daphne Cneorum*, etc., that are naturally associated with herbaceous plants in the garden, as they would be lost in the regular shrubbery. These are included in the following list, as are a number of tall-growing shrubs, which, being rare, are not to be found in general collections. Besides these we have a number of the best ornamental shrubs, in small plants, that can be sent by mail or express with herbaceous plants, for the convenience of those who prefer to wait a year or two for small plants to grow rather than to be at the expense of buying larger plants from the nurseries. The same may be said of the climbers, a class of plants that cannot be too strongly recommended. In our hot summers every country-house needs a veranda, or piazza, and this is only half finished until it is clothed with graceful and shade-giving vines. In planting vines, as with lawn and shade trees generally, our people have confined themselves to a very few kinds. So limited is the number that, where there are vines at all, those upon one house are apt to be precisely like those upon all other houses in the neighborhood, and an unpleasant monotony is the result. It is with a view to introduce a greater variety among these useful plants that we commend those here named to the attention of those about to plant climbers. Having through our extensive correspondence received seeds of a few rare ornamental trees not generally in the trade, we include seedlings of them here.

ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA.....**50c.**

Japan. A fine climbing plant with axillary flowers, followed by showy berries in autumn.

AKEBIA QUINATA, (Japan Akebia.).....**20c.**

Japan. Climbing 10 to 30 ft. One of the finest twining climbers, with nearly evergreen, five-parted leaves on slender petioles. Flowers in loose clusters, of two kinds in each, the female much larger than the male flowers; both brownish-purple, and delightfully fragrant. The fruit, rarely produced in this country, a berry-like pod, with acid pulp, and eaten in Japan, where it is called Akebia. May.

AMPELOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA, (Various-leaved Creeper.)..... **25c., $2** per doz.

Japan. A free-growing climber, useful to cover a space rapidly. In fall it is showy, with numerous blue berries.

AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA, (Japan Creeper.).....**30c.**

Japan. Climbing 10 or more ft. Introduced as *A. Veitchii*, a name which must be dropped for the older one here given. The vine clings firmly to stone, brick, or wood; the leaves are merely lobed, not divided, like those of our native species, and overlap one another to form the densest sheet of pleasing green, which appears much like one of Ivy. Autumnal colors brilliant. One of the finest of recent plants.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, (Virginia Creeper.)..**25c.**

United States. Climbs 40 to 50 or more ft. Incorrectly called "American Woodbine," and "American Ivy." A well-known and favorite climber, attaching itself by little suckers at the ends of the tendrils. Foliage divided into five leaflets, of the richest green in summer, and brilliant orange, scarlet, crimson and purple in autumn. Flowers inconspicuous; berries blue-black.

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA, (Many-fl'd A.) .. **$1.75** each.

Alleghany Mts. Shrub 2 to 10 ft. One of our most beautiful evergreen shrubs. The flowers are white, and are produced in great profusion in one-sided racemes, at the ends of the branches. Very showy in early spring. Our plants are extra strong and bushy, two feet high and one to two feet through, and we can only send them by express.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA, (Stagger Bush.).....**25c.** and **50c.**
Eastern U. S. 2 to 3 ft. A fine ornamental deciduous species, with numerous clusters of bell-shaped white flowers, large for the genus; in May and June.

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA, (Marsh Andromeda.).....**50c.**
Eastern U. S. 6 to 18 in. A dwarf evergreen, with urn-shaped, nearly globular, white, wax-like very persistent flowers. May. The above species of Andromeda, though natives of the United States, have been but little cultivated; mainly on account of the difficulty of procuring them. Our plants are all stocky and well established, and are sure to grow, with ordinary care.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA, (Groundsel Tree.).....**25c.**
Seashore of the Eastern States. 6 to 12 ft. The shrubby stems have obovate, wedge-shaped leaves, and are terminated by panicles of whitish flowers, the long and bright white pappus or down of which is very conspicuous late in the season, and lasts until December.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA, (Cross Vine.).....**25c.**
Virginia and southward. A tall climber with orange-colored flowers two inches long. Very fine and showy. This has proved hardy with us for several years.

BUDDLEA LINDLEYANA, (Lindley's Buddlea.).....**30c.**
China. 2 to 5 ft. A beautiful shrub, which has proved hardy with us in the open ground, without the slightest protection. Flowers purple, in long, one-sided spikes. Well drained and rich soil.

CALLUNA VULGARIS, (Heath, Heather or Ling.)
Small plants by mail, **25c.** Large plants by express, **$1.**
Europe and U. S. 12 to 18 in. This, the Heath and Heather of Europe, is a charming dwarf evergreen shrub, which in August produces its small purplish-pink flowers in slender racemes in great abundance. With us it succeeds perfectly well in very light soil. Heavy soils should have an admixture of sand and peat.

CEDRELA SINENSIS.....**50c.**
China. One of the finest hardy ornamental trees yet introduced. Flowers white in very large hanging bunches, 18 in. long, and deliciously fragrant. A beautiful tree for the lawn. Resembles somewhat the Ailanthus in foliage, and is a very rapid grower. Our trees are from 2 to 4 ft. high, and can only be sent by express.

CLEMATIS CATESBYANA, (Catesby's Clematis.)...**50c.**
Georgia. A tall-climbing species with numerous large panicles of white flowers, which appear in August and September. Fine for trellises or piazzas.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA, (Scarlet Clematis.)..**$1, $10** per doz.
Texas. Climber. This, as far as we are aware, is the first time this rare plant has been offered in this country. Some years ago it was figured in one of the European horticultural journals as *C. Pitcheri*, but is only like that in habit. The flowers are of the most brilliant scarlet, and it is without doubt one of the finest N. A. species, as its color is quite unlike that of any other Clematis. It has been referred to *C. Viorna* as a variety of that species, but Dr. Engelmann, who first described it, considers it distinct. We have succeeded in securing a limited stock of this fine plant, which we are enabled to offer at the above low prices for strong flowering plants.

CLEMATIS CRISPA, (Crisped Leather-flower.).....**30c.**
Southern States. 4 to 6 ft. A climber, with shrubby stems below. Flowers singly, on long stalks, abundant, 1½ in. long, lilac-purple,

and delightfully fragrant; each flower lasts for several days. June, July. One of the best for general cultivation.

CLEMATIS GRAVEOLENS, (Heavy-scented C.).....**30c.**
Mountains of Thibet. 10 to 15 ft. Comparatively recent, and but little known, but will become very popular as a quick-growing, thoroughly hardy climber. Foliage handsomely divided; the solitary flowers on long stalks in the axils of the leaves, 1½ in. across, and light-yellow; an unusual color in this genus. All summer.

CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA..... ...**25c., $2.50** per doz.
Rocky Mts. to California, etc. Climbing species, with very numerous white flowers in panicled corymbs. Rich moist soils.

CLEMATIS PITCHERI, (Pitcher's Leather-flower.)..**30c.**
Climbing. 6 to 10 ft. S. W. States. Much the habit of *C. crispa;* its brownish-purple flowers an inch or more long; all summer.

CLEMATIS VERTICILLARIS, (Whorled C.)....**25c.** and **50c.**
Rocky hills in Northern States. Climber or trailer, with bluish-purple flowers 2 to 3 in. across, appearing in April and May. A rare and beautiful plant, which should be placed in rocky positions, where its branches can hang down so as to display the large flowers to advantage.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA, (Virgin's Bower.)..... ....**30c.**
United States. Climbs 5 to 15 ft. This fine native climber is rare in cultivation. It quickly covers a screen or trellis; has abundant dark-green foliage, a profusion of clusters of white flowers in late summer, when flowers are scarce, and these are succeeded by large, woolly tufts, of the plumed tails to the seed-vessels, and are very conspicuous.

COCCULUS CAROLINUS, (Carolina C.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Southern States, etc. A climber, with small greenish flowers, followed by racemes of beautiful bright red berries as large as peas. Barely hardy here; should be protected by laying down the vine and covering it with earth or leaves. It should have a trellis or other support, so that its fruit may be readily seen.

CRAWFURDIA JAPONICA, (Climbing Gentian.).... .**50c.**
Japan. A fine hardy climber, with beautifully ribbed leaves and large, blue, axillary flowers in summer. New and very desirable.

DAPHNE CNEORUM, (Garland Flower.).....**30c.**
Mountains of Europe. Prostrate evergreen undershrub, with small, neat foliage, and clusters of rosy-lilac, fragrant flowers in May; often blooms again in autumn. Give it a moist and partly-shaded place.

DECUMARIA BARBARA ... .**25c.**
Southern States. A smooth climber, with shining leaves and cymes of small, fragrant, white flowers in May. Will cling to stone or wood by means of rootlets in the same manner as ivy.

DEUTZIA CRENATA, FL. PL., (Double Deutzia.).....**25c.**
China and Japan. 4 to 6 ft. A free-growing shrub which in summer is completely covered with beautiful double white flowers. On the lawn or among shrubbery.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS, (Slender Deutzia.).....**25c.**
Japan. 1 to 3 ft. A much-branched dwarf-shrub, with narrow dark-green leaves, and graceful racemes of pure-white, bell-shaped flowers, in great profusion. Charming everywhere, and especially fine for cemeteries. It forces readily. June.

ERICA CARNEA, (Winter Heath.)..**30c.** Large plants, by ex., **$1.**
Europe. 6 to 12 in. A charming dwarf evergreen shrub, producing

long racemes of red flowers in March and April. Does perfectly well in light sandy soil.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS, VARIEGATUS, (Japan Spindle-tree.) .....30c.

Japan. Shrub 4 to 6 ft., with handsome, variegated, evergreen foliage, and though generally treated as a greenhouse plant, is hardy with us. In a colder climate must be housed or preserved in a cold-frame in winter.

EUONYMUS RADICANS, VARIEGATA, (Japanese Box.) 25c.

Japan. 2 to 4 in. A completely prostrate shrub, throwing out roots along the stem. First introduced as a greenhouse plant, but perfectly hardy. Its small oblong leaves are distinctly marked with white. Very effective for rock-work, stone-walls, or wherever Ivy is used.

FALLUGIA PARADOXA, (Apache Plume.).....50c.

New Mexico. 2 to 3 ft. A slender-branched shrub, with pinnately lobed leaves, and white flowers an inch or more in diameter; the fruit has long plumy tails, which suggested to the residents of New Mexico the common name above given. Summer. This curious shrub has unexpectedly proved hardy with us.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, (Rose of Sharon.)

3 ft. and upwards. Levant. This, often called Shrubby Althæa, and *Althæa frutex*, is a very old garden shrub. The single forms, left to grow at will, struggling and unsightly, are to be found on most old places, and have no doubt prejudiced many against this meritorious shrub. It is most manageable under the shears, and should always be pruned severely, to form a compact, neatly shaped bush; it will then be covered in early autumn, at a time when but few shrubs are in bloom, with a profusion of showy flowers. Great improvement has been made in this plant of late years. The following are distinct, and among the best, and will give satisfaction, whether planted singly or with other shrubs. They are sometimes used to make hedges:

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, ALBA, FL. PL., (Double White Rose of Sharon.).....25c.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, RUBRA, FL. PL., (Double Red Rose of Sharon.).....25c.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, PURPUREA, FL. PL., (Double Purple Rose of Sharon.).....25c.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, VARIEGATUS, (Variegated Rose of Sharon.).....25c.

Plant dwarf; leaves beautifully variegated, holding well in the sun.

HYDRANGEA ACUMINATA.....25c.

A fine new species from Japan, with large heads of pink flowers.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.....25c.

United States. 4 to 8 ft. Flowers white, in flattened cymes, with very few sterile ones, remaining long in bloom. Singly on the lawn, or with other shrubs.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA, SPECIOSA, (Variegated Hydrangea.).....25c.

Japan. 3 to 4 ft. A new, strikingly variegated form, the leaves having a white band through the centre. Stands the sun well.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA, THOMAS HOGG, (Hydrangea Thomas Hogg.).....25c.

Japan. Flowers in immense heads, often ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Very showy for lawns or cemeteries.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA.....30c.
Japan. A beautiful large-flowered species, with bright pink flowers tinged with blue.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA, GRANDIFLORA.25c. and 50c.
Japan. 3 to 8 ft. A most beautiful species, with immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, which change to pink and finally to purple. Early autumn, until frost. One of the best of ornamental shrubs. To produce the largest clusters cut back severely.

HYDRANGEA RADIATA, (Rayed Hydrangea.).....25c.
Southern States. 4 to 8 ft. Flowers white, with few sterile ones. Leaves beautifully white, tomentose beneath.

HYDRANGEA ROUEII.....25c.

HYDRANGEA STELLATA, PROLIFERA.....25c.
Japan. Recently introduced. Flowers of a beautiful rosy pink. Hardy and very desirable.

HYPERICUM PATULUM, (?) (Spreading St. John's-wort.) 30c.
Japan. This was received under the above name, but is probably not the true one. It is, however, worthy of being widely known. It has bright yellow flowers, which remain a long time in bloom. Late summer, until frost.

HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM, (Shrubby St. J.)
Large plants, by express, $1.
United States. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers large, yellow and very numerous. July to September. Borders or among shrubbery.

HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM, var. DENSIFLORUM, (Dense-fl'd St. J.)..... Large plants, by express, $1.
Similar to the above, but has narrower foliage and smaller flowers.

LONICERA BRACHYPODA, AUREA, (Golden Honeysuckle.).....25c., $2 per doz.
Japan. Climber. This is one of the finest of all the variegated plants, the golden-yellow markings of its leaves being unchanged in the hottest summer. May be used as a climber, or may be grown directly upon the ground, or on a low wire frame, as an edging; used thus it is most effective. Flowers small, white, turning yellow, fragrant.

LONICERA JAPONICA, var. HALLII, (Hall's H.)..... 30c.
Japan. Climber. This is one of the best of the honeysuckles for verandas or screens; grows rapidly and bears numerous flowers.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM, var. BELGICUM, (Dutch Monthly H.).....25c. and 50c.
Europe. Climber. Old, but prized for the fragrance of its continuous bloom. Buds red or purple, flowers white inside, changing to buff and orange, giving the cluster a pleasing variety. All summer.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE, (Moon-seed.).....25c.
Northern States, etc. 8 to 12 ft. A climbing plant with roundish dark-green leaves, which have a peculiar lustre. The small white flowers are followed by black fruit resembling frost grapes. One of the best climbers for trellises, etc. Rich soil.

PACHYSTIMA CANBYI.....30c., $3 per doz.
Mts. of Va. A slender trailing evergreen with small, greenish flowers. Not showy, but well worth growing for its beautiful foliage. Rockwork, or in moist, peaty soil, with partial shade.

PACHYSTIMA MYRSINITES.....30c., $3 per doz.
Oregon, etc. 1 to 2 ft. Similar to the above, but more erect-growing. Similar position as last.

PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE, (Siberian Cork-tree.) **50c.**

Mantchooria. A very rapid-growing tree, 40 ft. or more in height, with straight stems and round, dense heads of foliage. A rare and beautiful tree, which we believe we are the first to offer for sale in this country. Our plants are 3 to 4 ft., and can only be sent by express.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA, (Shrubby Cinquefoil.)....25c.

Northern States. 2 to 4 ft. A showy species, with pinnate silky leaves, and numerous large yellow flowers from June until September.

PHILADELPHUS LEWISII, (Lewis' Mock Orange.) **25c.** and **50c.**

Oregon, etc. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers white, an inch in diameter, and handsome foliage. A fine ornamental shrub.

RHODODENDRON RHODORA, (Canada Rhodora.)...50c.

Northern U. S. 1 to 3 ft. Its beautiful rose-colored flowers are produced in early spring, before the leaves. This has heretofore been known as *Rhodora Canadensis*, but botanists can find no sufficient reason for keeping it as a distinct genus. By whatever name, it is one of the most charming of our native shrubs. Though a bog plant, it will flourish in a well-drained garden soil, especially if peaty.

RHUS SEMIALATA.....50c., $5 per doz.

This is a recently introduced Japanese species, of rapid growth and large, ornamental leaves. This is the *R. Osbeckii* of some catalogues.

RIBES LOBBII, (Lobb's Gooseberry.).....35c.

A rare species from Oregon and the north-west coast, now offered for the first time. The flowers are large, dark purplish-red. Very fine and desirable.

ROSA FOLIOLOSA, (Leafy Rose.) .....25c.

Texas. 1 to 3 ft. A pretty, white-flowered species, slightly tinged with rose. Borders, and to ramble over rocks.

ROSA GYMNOCARPA, (Naked-fruited Rose.) **25c., $2** per doz.

Oregon. 1 to 4 ft. Flowers red, few, solitary, scarcely an inch in diameter, and fruit very small, red. Borders, or among shubbery.

ROSA NUTKANA, (Nutkan Rose.).....25c., $2 per doz.

ROSA PISOCARPA, (Pea-fruited Rose.).....25c., $2 per doz.

Oregon. 2 to 8 ft. A small-fruited species, with purple flowers an inch or two across. All of the above species are more valued for their botanical interest than for beauty. May be planted in the wild garden or among shrubs.

ROSA RUGOSA, (Ramanas Rose.).....30c., $3 per doz.

Japan. 2 to 4 ft. Very pricky stems; thick-veined, dark-green leaves; large, single, delightfully fragrant flowers, produced all summer, and large, bright scarlet fruit. Mixed rose-colored and white.

ROSA SETIGERA, (Wild Prairie Rose.)..... 25c., $2 per doz.

Western States. Climbing 10 to 30 ft. This is the original of the "Queen of the Prairies," and other roses of that class. A rampant climber, and cultivated for the great profusion of its large, single flowers of a deep rose color, changing to white. Heretofore very rare.

RUBUS LEUCODERMIS, (White-skinned Raspberry.) **25c., $2.50** per doz.

Oregon. 3 to 5 ft.

RUBUS NUTKANUS, (Nutkan Raspberry.)...50c., $4 per doz.

Oregon. 3 to 8 ft. Flowers large, white, with large, red fruit. Leaves

from four to twelve inches broad. A very desirable species for planting among shrubs in rich soil.

RUBUS ODORATUS, (Purple-flowering Raspberry.) **30c., $3** per doz.

Eastern States. 3 to 4 ft. Similar to the above, but with large purple flowers. Very showy; its broad, flat fruit worthless. This has been offered by some sharp nurserymen as the "Grape-vine Raspberry."

RUBUS SPECTABILIS, (Showy R.).. .....**25c., $2** per doz.

Native of Oregon.

RUBUS URSINUS, (Oregon Blackberry.)...**30c., $2.50** per doz.

Oregon, etc. The last two species and the first are merely botanically interesting.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA, VAR. (Var. Elder.).....**25c., $2** per doz.

Europe. 4 to 8 ft. One of the best variegated shrubs for this climate, holding its markings through the summer. Flowers white, in large panicles. Among shrubs, or planted singly upon the lawn. Should be pruned freely to maintain a compact form.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA HYDRANGEOIDES, (Climbing Hydrangea.).....**25c.** and **50c.**

Japan. A climber, often reaching 30 to 50 ft., with corymbs of white flowers. Light soil, where it can have a support to climb upon.

SKIMMIA JAPONICA..... **30c.**

Japan. 1 to 3 ft. Dwarf evergreen, with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers, followed by bright red berries, which last all winter. In sheltered spots among low-growing shrubs.

SKIMMIA OBLATA..... ....**30c.**

Japan. 1 to 3 ft. Similar to above, but with red flowers. Same situations as last. The Skimmias have been regarded as tender, but they have stood out for the last three winters with us. In a less mild climate they should be put under cover.

SPIRÆA CORYMBOSA, (Corymbose Spiræa.)..... ....**25c.**

Alleghany Mts. 1 to 2 ft. A small shrub with large, flat, corymbs of white flowers in June. Among small shrubs.

SPIRÆA LINDLEYANA, (Lindley's S.).....**50c., $5** per doz.

Nepaul. A vigorous shrub with large, divided leaves and ample, graceful panicles of white flowers in July and August. One of the finest and showiest of the shrubby Spiræas.

SPIRÆA OBOVATA, (Obovate-leaved S.).....**25c.**

Europe. 2 to 3 ft. Shrubby species, with numerous showy white flowers.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII, (Thunberg's S.)....**25c., $2** per doz.

Japan. 1 to 3 ft. One of the most delicate and graceful shrubs in cultivation. Narrow leaves; small white flowers in drooping garlands. May, June. Excellent for forcing.

SPIRÆA, (Species from Japan.).....**25c.** and **50c., $2.50** and **$5** per doz.

8 to 12 in. A dwarf, compact shrub, supposed by some to be a singularly dwarf *S. callosa;* it has small crimped leaves and abundant little clusters of rosy-red flowers. This is the *S. crispifolia* of some catalogues. June to Aug.

TECOMA RADICANS, (Trumpet Creeper.).....**25c.**

Middle and Southern U. S. Climbing 20 to 50 ft. A well-known and useful climber, with large, orange, trumpet-shaped flowers. A great resort for humming-birds. July and later.

TECOMA STANS, (Yellow Elder.).....**30c.**
Southern Florida. 3 to 4 ft. An erect-growing species with yellow flowers an inch and a half long. Not hardy north of Washington, but very fine and showy for our Southern customers.

VERONICA TRAVERSII.....**30c.**
A species with evergreen leaves arranged in four rows around the stem and spikes of blue flowers. Rock-work or borders in rich soil.

WHIPPLEA MODESTA, (Modest Whipplea.).....**30c.**
Oregon. 1 ft. A slender trailer with cymes of small white fragrant flowers in spring. Moist soil with partial shade.

WISTARIA FRUTESCENS, (American W.)....**25c.** and **50c.**
Southern U. S. 10 to 30 ft. or more. This little known native species has paler and smaller flowers than the popular Chinese Wistaria, and is well worthy of cultivation for similar purposes. It is hardier, and as the dense clusters of lilac-purple flowers are not produced until the vine is in full leaf, it has not the naked appearance of that. Very desirable. May, June.

WISTARIA FRUTESCENS, ALBA, (White American Wistaria.).....Large plants by express, **50c.**
Flowers pure white, in short, compact clusters. A rare and very fine variety of our native species.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA.....Large plants by express, **75c.**
A very fine sort, with racemes of pale-lilac flowers the size of the Chinese, and with the foliage of the American.

WISTARIA SINENSIS, (Chinese W.).....**25c.**
China. 12 to 60 ft. Well-known for its large, pendent clusters of purplish blue flowers, appearing almost before the leaves. In a more severe climate than that of New York, it should be so trained that it may be laid down and covered.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA, (Shrub Yellow-root.)
35c., $3 per doz.
United States. 1 to 2 ft. A low shrub with compound cut leaves, and slender racemes of curious brown-purple flowers. April.

HARDY FERNS AND OUT-DOOR FERNERY.

A corner may be appropriately set apart for the cultivation of hardy ferns, as these appear to much better advantage when planted together, or at most combined with such wild plants as are naturally associated with them, than when set among other plants. As a general thing hardy ferns need shade; they also mostly require a well-drained spot, with a soil composed largely of leaf-mould. One of the most successful out-door ferneries we ever saw was in a city yard. A pile of large stones was made in a shady corner; the not very distant woods furnished the leaf-mould and a large share of the ferns. No special care was observed in building the rock-work, except to observe the essential point already stated under "Rock-work," on page 6, *i.e.*, to have the upper portions of the soil in communication with the earth below. The ferns were so abundant and flourished so well, that their graceful fronds quite hid from sight the rudeness of the rock-work, and made a mass of the most charming foliage. Such a fernery is within the reach of almost every one. Of course those not restricted to a city yard will select a nook shaded otherwise than by house-walls. Almost every neighborhood furnishes some species of ferns which may be brought with good clumps of earth around their roots and placed in the fernery, imitating as much as may

be their natural location. We give here a few of the rarer and desirable hardy kinds. Many make the mistake of filling their in-door ferneries or window-cases with the graceful ferns they find in their summer rambles, and not knowing that most of these are deciduous, *i.e.*, die down at the end of summer, are disappointed at the result. As a rule, only evergreen ferns, whether native or foreign, are useful for in-door culture. In the following enumeration we have indicated, where known, the evergreen or deciduous nature of the species. Of course the out-door fernery must not be allowed to suffer for lack of moisture, and provision must be made for watering when this is needed.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM, (Maidenhair.).....**30c., $3** per doz.
United States. 9 to 15 in. The stems (or stipes), black like polished ebony, bear at the top a most gracefully divided frond. This is highly prized abroad, and were it a costly exotic would be more generally grown here. Being deciduous, it is not suited to indoor culture. Rich moist soil, with partial shade.

ALOSORUS ACROSTICHOIDES, (Rock-Brake.)
25c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon. 6 to 10 in. A rare species, with beautifully divided fronds. Moist, partially shaded places and the rock-work. Deciduous.

ASPIDIUM FRAGRANS, (Fragrant Wood-Fern.)
40c., $4 per doz.
United States. 4 to 12 in. Very rare and beautiful, with small, finely cut, very light green fronds, which have a fragrant odor when bruised. Probably evergreen.

ASPIDIUM NEVADENSE, (Nevada W.-F.) 35c., $3.50 per doz.
A recently described species from the Sierra Nevada. The fronds are even more delicate, and are more decidedly fragrant than those of the above species. Should it not prove hardy, it will yet make a desirable plant for greenhouse and house culture. Deciduous.

ASPIDIUM MUNITUM, (Chamisso's Shield-Fern.)...30c.
California and northward. 1 to 5 ft. high. One of the finest of our North American ferns, with lanceolate, bright evergreen fronds. Naturally found in rocky, shaded places.

BOTRYCHIUM LANCEOLATUM, (Lance-leaved Moonwort.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
New Jersey, etc. 3 to 8 in. A neat dwarf species of fern; fine for shady, moist spots near the rock-work and elsewhere. Deciduous.

BOTRYCHIUM SIMPLEX, (Simple M.).....**50c.**
Northern States. 2 to 6 in. A very rare species. Not showy, but botanically very interesting. Deciduous.

BOTRYCHIUM TERNATUM, var. DISSECTUM, (Cut-leaved Moonwort.).....**30c.**
Eastern States. 6 to 10 in. A very beautiful, finely-dissected variety, which remains green until December. Moist spots. Deciduous.

BOTRYCHIUM TERNATUM, var. OBLIQUUM, (Oblique-leaved Moonwort.).....30
Another variety of the above, with less divided leaves. Culture as for the other species. Deciduous.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS, (Walking-Fern.)
25c., $2 per doz.
United States. Low, prostrate evergreen. Each frond is terminated by a long point, which takes root at the end, and produces a new plant. Should be planted in a moist spot where it can have partial shade.

CHEILANTHES VESTITA, (Hairy-Lip-Fern.).....**30c.**
Middle and Southern U. S. 6 to 15 in. A delicate, rather rare little fern, which is quite at home in the clefts of rocks. Evergreen.

LOMARIA SPICANT, (Hard, or Deer-Fern.) 25c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon, etc. 6 to 30 in. Fronds very long and showy, one to three inches wide. Should be planted in moist, shady places, under evergreens if possible. Also a native of Europe. Evergreen.

LYCODIUM PALMATUM, (Climbing, or Hartford-Fern.)
25c. and **50c., $5** per doz.
Eastern U. S. 2 to 4 ft. A rare and very beautiful fern, the dried, long, and wavy fronds of which are much used for decorating rooms, ornamenting pictures, etc. In cultivation it should have a cool, moist place, planted in leaf mould, and the ground heavily mulched around it with grass or hay. It should be provided with some support to climb upon. Deciduous.

OSMUNDA REGALIS, (Royal or Floewring-Fern.)
35c., $3.50 per doz.
Europe and America. 2 to 5 ft. A very ornamental species for damp or boggy spots in rich soil. Deciduous.

OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA, (Clayton's F.-F.).....**35c.**
United States. 2 to 3 ft. Another showy species, but with a very different aspect from the above; for low grounds. Deciduous.

PELLÆA ATROPURPUREA, (Cliff-Brake.) 25c., $2 per doz.
Northern States, etc. 6 to 15 in. A very pretty fern for dry rock-work.

PELLÆA BREWERI, (Brewer's Cliff-Brake.) 30c., $3 per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 6 in. So far as we are aware, this rare species is now first introduced into cultivation. Same situations as last.

PELLÆA ORNITHOPUS, (Bird Rock-Brake.) 30c., $3 per doz.
California. A very pretty species, but not hardy in this latitude. A beautiful plant for the greenhouse or fernery. All the above are deciduous.

POLYPODIUM FALCATUM, (Wild Liquorice.)
25c., $2 per doz.
Oregon. 12 to 16 in. A very rare and interesting species. Moist spots, also on rock-work. Evergreen.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE, (Common Polypody.)
20c., $2 per doz.
Northern States. 4 to 10 in. Fine species, with evergreen foliage, well suited for covering rocks or for planting in moist situations.

SELAGINELLA APUS, (Creeping Club-Moss.)
20c., $2 per doz.
Eastern States. 1 in. A beautiful plant for covering the ground in moist, shady rock-work. It makes a fine mat for carpeting window boxes in a cool room.

SELAGINELLA DOUGLASII, (Douglas' C.-M.) 35c., $3 per doz.
Oregon. 2 to 3 in. Similar to the above, but larger, and quite rare in cultivation. Same uses as the last.

WOODSIA ILVENSIS, (Alpine Woodsia.).....**25c., $2** per doz.
Mts. Eastern States. 2 to 6 in. A pretty species for rock-work. Fronds densely covered with rusty chaff, which gives the whole plant a pleasing appearance.

WOODSIA OREGANA. (Oregon Woodsia.) 30c., $2.50 per doz.
Oregon, etc. 2 to 8 in. A beautiful dwarf fern, for rock-work in moist, somewhat shaded spots.

WOODSIA SCOPULINA, (Rock-Woodsia.).....**35c.**
Oregon. Similar to above, and in same positions. All the above species of Woodsias are deciduous.

WOODWARDIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (Narrow-leaved Chain-Fern.) ... .**25c., $2** per doz.
Eastern States. 12 to 18 in. A rare bog fern, and well adapted for low, moist spots or near a brook. Deciduous.

WOODWARDIA RADICANS, var. AMERICANA, (California Chain-Fern.).....**50c., $4** per doz.
California. 2 to 3 ft. A tall, stately species, well suited for greenhouse or house culture. Probably not hardy in this latitude. Evergreen.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA, (Va. C.-F.) .**30c., $2.50** per doz.
Eastern States. 2 to 3 ft. Moist spots. Deciduous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIVES or CIVES, (Allium Schænoprasum.)
20c., $1.75 per doz.
A small onion, with long, very slender, dark-green leaves, and in summer rather pretty heads of lilac flowers. Multiplies very rapidly, and makes a neat edging in the kitchen garden. The leaves appear very early, and are used for seasoning. One of those very old and common things that are difficult to find away from large cities. Flourishes in any garden soil.

TARRAGON, (Artemisia Dracunculus.)..**25c., $2.50** per doz.
Cultivated for its foliage, which has a pleasant aromatic flavor. Under the name of *Estragon*, this is largely used by the French in salads, soups, and sauces. Tarragon vinegar, used when the fresh leaves are out of season, is made by placing the leaves in a jar and covering with vinegar. This has been much sought after, but very difficult to procure, as it rarely ripens seeds. Small plants can be sent by mail, but a much better clump can be furnished in orders sent by express.

PRICKLY COMFREY, (Symphytum asperrimum.)
This has long been known as a coarse perennial, and rather too rampant a grower for the ordinary border, hence rarely seen in cultivation. Within a few years it has been proposed as a forage plant, especially for soiling milch cows, and seems to have gradually increased in favor, and is now regarded as of real value on account of its productiveness, its resistance to drought, and the long time during which it yields nutritious herbage. Some cows at first refuse it. These may be taught to eat it by first chopping the leaves, mixing with cut hay and sprinkling with meal and salt. They soon acquire a taste for it, and greedily eat it without preparation. The plants should be set in spring, three feet apart each way; the richer the soil the better the yield. We furnish root-cuttings—which the receiver may start himself in boxes of earth in a warm place—or established plants ready to plant out.

Cuttings, per hundred, by mail, $1.
Plants, started in boxes, by express, 50 cents per doz.; by mail, 60 cents.

COLLECTIONS.

The following collections are made up expressly for those who are not acquainted with the plants described, or who prefer to leave the selection to us. In all cases the selection is to be left strictly to us.

For	$1	we send	4	varieties	of	plants.
"	2	"	10	"	"	"
"	3	"	15	"	"	"
"	2	"	10	"	"	climbing plants.
"	3	"	15	"	"	" "
"	3	"	15	"	"	plants for a cemetery.

All the above sent post-paid.
Plants in quantity, of our own selection, at $15 per hundred.

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